Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861. **NUMBER 120.**

WANTED—Three or four ... Post Office Box ...

WANTED—By one who has fifteen years experience ... Perfumery, a situation ... Box 1,209.

WANTED—Employment ... young man who is willing to make himself generally useful in or about a wholesale store, or any other ... qualifications, address C. A. B., ... Post Office.

WANTED FOR CASH OR ... short time, by a person of moderate means, residence lot ... part of the city ... Division, East of Clark street ... with a house of medium size ... 3760, stating exact location and terms.

WANTED—A Second-Hand ... Proof Safe, in good order. Address ... Box 863, stating lowest price, size and ...

WANTED.—A good Protestant Girl, wanting a steady home to do general house work, and willing to go to Evanston ... such a place, with good wages, by addressing ... Tribune Office.

WANTED! WANTED!!—... Bound, Turpentine or Oil Barrels at ... STER & BAXTER'S, 220 South Water street.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, about thirty years old, to whom a good price will be paid for taking charge of a child. ... English or Scotch preferred. The best of references required. Inquire at No. ... Indiana street between (9) and three (3) P. M.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first class second hand Top Buggy in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post Office Box 4163, Chicago.

TO DRUGGISTS—An experienced Drug Clerk wishes to procure a situation either a Wholesale or Retail store. No objection as to locality. Best of reference given. Address FRANK HARMON, Box 114, Wilmington, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States to sell the

GROVER & BAKER
Premium Sewing Machines.

This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle Stitch in addition to their popular Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., General Agents, Chicago.

200,000 RAILROAD TIES WANTED.—To be delivered during the coming winter and spring of 1862, at points on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad. For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's office. C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

☞ **Wanted.**—To all Seeking Employment—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, by enclosing a new three cent stamp, to J. H. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 4393.

To Rent.

FOR RENT—A first class Daguerrean Gallery, located at Aurora, 42 miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Also, a Suite of Rooms connected with it, suitable for a family. For particulars, address A. MANN, Aurora, Ill.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS

TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A vacant lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 1, 181 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Inquire of E. K. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 80 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 33 Clark street, corner of Lake.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, ... Wabash avenue. The house was well built, ... has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ... Lake Forest.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT $350 CASH.—One smart five (5) horse Steam Engine having been run about six (6) months. Also, an excellent, large size Corn Sheller, $12. A. G. MOREY, 4 Board Trade Building.

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated on Fox River.

AT CLINTONVILLE.

Three miles east of Elgin. The Mill has four run of stone, and the Distillery has a capacity of 800 bushels. They may be rented separately or together.

Possession Given Immediately

Or the property may be bought at a very low price and on easy terms. For particulars apply to DAVIS & ... 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 60 Michigan avenue. Also a few day boarders. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A splendid suite of parlors; also, a parlor and bedroom unfurnished, and two single rooms, to rent. The ... can be rented separately if desired, at No. ... Van Buren street.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen and Day Board to be had at No. ... State street, second dwelling north of Madison street.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 233 and 235 South Clark street, several pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodation of gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders. Only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single rooms, can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 164 Monroe street, opposite the Court House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained at No. ... West Washington street, corner of Morgan. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

NATIONAL HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms can be had at the above house, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished. The location is convenient for business, being situated on the corner of State and Buren streets, but a few minutes walk from the Post Office. The rooms are very desirable for single and married gentlemen.

ALL MEDICINES SHOULD BE PREPARED BY A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. S. ROSE obtained a Diploma in 1822. From that time to this, he has practiced Medicine in Philadelphia with unequalled success, mastering Disease in all its forms. For a long time he has been ... to the numerous calls; now he puts up preparations free from minerals or mercury, for all diseases together with a Medical Book, with full directions, which gives all the means to be their own doctors. ... Dr. J. S. Rose's medicines for sale by W. B. Peabody, 244½ South Clark street, Chicago, and sent to any part of the country on receipt of price. ... Write your case and I will cure it. ... Chicago, Post Office Box 77.

HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN

SUCCESSORS TO F. W. THAYER,

DRUGGISTS & PHARMACEUTISTS,

Sherman House Drug Store.

We beg leave to call the attention of the former patrons of F. W. Thayer, and the public generally, that we design making this a branch of our New York House ... of Reade, corner of Church street, Wholesale Druggists.

We design offering nothing but the best class of goods kept in our line, and as low, if not lower, than any other Drug House. Especial attention given to the Retail Department, keeping on hand a large and valuable stock of

FANCY GOODS,

Soaps, Chemicals, Choice Perfumeries, and Toilet Articles.

To PHYSICIANS—Especial attention given to Prescriptions, having careful and attentive Clerks for that purpose, night and day.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Water Tax ... on the first of November next ... Board of Public Works ... The payment hereto ... Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining streets or alleys ... for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, ... By order of the Board. ... CARPENTER, President. Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 31, 1861.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.

... ASPEN & CO., 107 South Water street, Chicago. E. R. CLARK & CO., ... Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of every Description.

... Orders filled with dispatch and dispatch. ...

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

30 inches to 40 inches wide.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

☞ Col. Brown at Fort Pickens has recently written for orders allowing him to blow Bragg and his batteries off the opposite shore. It is said that the word has been given that will make Pensacola ours.

☞ A new light is dawning upon McKinstry's case in the dispatch that hints that he has been disloyal to the Government he has not served with much honor. We notice further the arrest of his late clerk, B. E. Smith, now a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks.

MULLIGAN'S IRISH BRIGADE.

It will be everywhere received with deep regret that, for causes stated in our St. Louis dispatch, the parole of the gallant fellows who fought so well at Lexington is not released, and bids fair to be postponed for the present. For men already taking measures again to give the enemies of the country a taste of Irish pluck and courage, this is disheartening. It must not long continue.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Abundant indications are offered that the Mississippi flotilla is forming in good earnest. It is not a necessary proof, however, of any immediate movement that the new gun boats have been taken down from St. Louis, as our dispatches announce. This was rendered necessary by a threatened stage of water at Hat Island, which would have put these vessels in pretty much the same condition of the Cincinnati boats, that, by reason of low water, were caught in a tight place at Louisville.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

By the late foreign arrivals, the English papers have come to hand, teeming with complaints on what seemed to all a matter about which there was no question, the presence and activity of secret emissaries of our Government throughout all the principal cities and ports. The exposures made by Geo. F. Train, to which our dispatches refer, indicate that there is some reason why our Federal officers should keep a quiet but sharp lookout in British ports, and learn something to our advantage, as to the particulars of arms and munitions of war the rebels have no difficulty in procuring.

JEFF. DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

The distinguished body of rebels to whom Mr. Jeff. Davis has just given his first regular message, is the Congress of the present Provisional Government, organized at Montgomery and adjourned thence to Richmond. The Congress elected by the Confederate States on Wednesday, the 6th inst., does not assemble until the 18th of next February, or four days before the President (Davis) is to be inaugurated for a term of six years. The Congress now in session is presided over by Howell Cobb of Georgia, with J. J. Hooper of the Montgomery *Mail* as Secretary.

THE MAYORALTY OF NEW YORK.

The question of candidates for the Mayoralty of New York has been narrowed down virtually to two names. Fernando Wood's competitor, will be Hon. George Opdyke, a man who enjoys the distinction of high probity in private life, incorruptible integrity in public life, qualities with which the present Mayor of New York was never embarrassed in a ... Fernando's sudden conversion to loyalty is of a doubtful stripe, and the ... and morality of New York should ... make it emphatically a death-bed repentance.

A MOVEMENT INFERRED.

Washington has again become excited with news predicated on the recent massing of seventy thousand Federal troops in the Grand Review at Bailey's Cross Roads. It ... a near speedy action, but does not as yet ... of course. It is a part of the ... ... given these forces by Gen. McClellan, without which no commander ... lead a column of that magnitude into the field. The report comes ... positively that the indications are otherwise than of wintering these ... the Potomac. What use will be ... of them, however, cannot be inferred ... the review. They may see a warmer ... before January, but the road ... not necessarily by Manassas.

WHAT THE CANADIANS SAY.

The Canadian exchanges take a sensible view of the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and the opinion is valuable as coming from journals possessing the prominence and influence of those which we quote:

"... ready to admit, however, that the act of Captain Wilkes, however much it may have ... our feelings as Britons, is supported by ... precedents drawn from British practice, and ... arguments professedly founded on justice ... that it cannot cause any apprehension of war between the two countries.—*Toronto ..., Nov. 22d.*

"... Slidell and Mason were the bearers of despatches, which is very likely, the weight of authority is perhaps after all to be found to lie on the side of Commodore Wilkes. Her Majesty's proclamation, which is evidently worded according to the views of the text writers, expressly prohibits the carrying of despatches for either of the belligerents, and those who do so that they can claim no protection from her Government, if captured by the enemy. There is plenty of authority on this point for the arrest of a 'bearer of despatches' by a belligerent, even in a neutral ship.—*Montreal Herald and Gazette, Nov. 20.*

COL. JENNISON'S ADVANCE.

Capture of Government Trains—On the March—Burning Day—Two Men Shot—Recovery of Wagons—Rebel Challenge.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP "JOHN BROWN," Cass Co., Nov. 17, 1861.

My last letter contained a report of the doings of this command at Independence on Friday last. On Saturday, early, just as the principal portion of the force under Lieut. ... Anthony was about to start again for Independence, a wagon master, named Clark, came in with information that the third detachment of wagons and oxen, (to guard which ... was ordered into this section, ... thirty wagons and five hundred head of oxen,) had been captured at 3 a. m. by a party of rebels under Capt. Hays, (the ... killed at the Little Blue fight, ...) and a half north of this place. Mr ... managed to escape, and when he left ... burning the yokes and moveables, and were preparing to destroy ... by the same means. The rebels ... the wagons, with three yoke to ... the teamsters they might have ... not yet known what has become ...

... ON THE MARCH.

... upon the receipt of this intelligence ... of the force was ... and the regiment ordered to this ... by the way of Westport. We left Kansas City ... and camped at ... the Little Blue creek, some ... distant. This place was where ... captured a detachment of the ... Union and ... of the ... were ... It was a very ... took possession of a small ... by the means of successful ... themselves comfortable for the night.

... RECEIVING DAY.

... early start this morning. The ... with a report of three hundred ... on the opposite side of the ... reported a number ... of ... troops ... under the ... Anthony concluded ... twelve miles distant. Strong advance guards and skirmishers were thrown out, and the column moved on. I rode all day in advance or with the Colonel. The country everywhere looks desolate and deserted, and the women, who alone seemed to be at home, were in general the greatest Know-Nothings it has been my fate to meet. Inquiries were made of them if they had seen any armed men go by.

"Wall, they didn't know. They might have seen two or three go by during the week."

"Where's your husband or sons?" would be the next inquiry.

"Wall, I don't know; my man's just gone off on horseback."

"Do you know where he's gone?"

"No, he didn't tell me."

"Is he in the Southern army?"

"Wall, no, he hasn't taken any part on either side."

"What are you, Union or secesh."

"Wall, I guess I am as good Union as anything else."

So it goes, with little variations. To believe the people one meets—man or woman—there are no armed bodies, and never have been; no rebels, nor any disloyal people in the country. Soon after leaving the camp we met the teamsters returning from the captured train. The wagon-master being along, obtained permission to mount some ten men and return with the command, to hunt for the oxen. Just beyond this place, a sergeant scouting with the advance rode in, reporting a party of ten or twenty armed men a half mile to the left, at the house of a Dr. Lee. The scout pursued an armed man down there, but returned on seeing the force. Twenty men under Lieut. Smith, of Co. "C," was ordered back. They reported in about an hour, that they saw twenty armed men, who retreated on their approach, and then attempted to out-flank them. Their maneuvers seemed to indicate a supporting force, so Lieut. Smith did not pursue. In the attempted flanking movement our boys fired on the "secesh" and killed one, the rest fleeing. Three miles farther, messengers came in constantly from the advance under Capt. Jenkins, with reports of scouts and pickets in front. Four miles from Pleasant Hill, at the crossing of a stream called Big Creek, the advance scouts came on a picket of five. They were at the house of a Union farmer, and this confused the guide so they made their escape. One of their animals was shot, and a double barreled gun obtained. The advance company were then dismounted and advanced through the brush on foot. Several scouts were seen, but none captured. The undergrowth and timber was quite thick, and expecting an attack, four companies were advanced on a trot, with the howitzer. We, however, passed the timber, and came out to the spot where the train camped. We found twenty-two wagons unburnt, these, with the three wagons given to the teamsters, make one-half the train saved. It appears that the neighboring farmers, after the rebels set them afire, went up and drew out those that had not already caught fire. Four companies, with the baggage wagons, were left to aid the teamsters in gathering the train. The remainder of the command pushed on at a trot to the next timber, where we fully expected a brush. We, however, passed it in safety. The advance drove in some scouts, and killed one rebel. The Colonel's orderly was with the advance, and being well mounted rode ahead. Turning an angle of the road sharply he saw a large party of horsemen advancing. There being no escape, he boldly ordered them to halt. One of their number rode out to him. He asked what they were. "Secesh," was the reply; and the horseman then told the orderly that he wanted him to ride back and tell Jennison that his name (the rebel) was Up. Hays, and that he was there to fight the jayhawkers. The howitzer was then ordered up, and the column advanced on double quick. But no force was seen, though our flanking parties and skirmishers kept driving in pickets and scattered men. We rode into the town, without any rencontre. Here we are then encamped, with the prospect of a sharp fight soon. The country immediately adjacent is of a character well adapted to "bush whacking," and it is quite evident that a large force is scattered around us. We were so close on the rebels, and our scouts pushed them so hard, that the cattle which had been driven off were left in the timber, and some three hundred of oxen came into the town, and were corralled by the teamsters.

From information received it is probable that the larger portion of the rebel forces, after capturing the train, had moved to the northwest, and were encamping on the Little Blue, at Santa Fe, and near Westport. They announce their intention of attacking Kansas City. If they do, they will meet their match.

After occupying this evening, the scouts brought in five prisoners, with ten horses. The men were armed in various ways, two of them with United States muskets. One of the horses had on a government saddle, &c., and another a government bridle. One of the prisoners had a cartridge box belonging to the Ohio volunteers. The prisoners are named Sanders, Graham, Powers, White, and Roberts. The first, a very gentlemanly and evidently well educated elderly man, acknowledged that he was armed, and intended to join the Southern camp. The others were going to see an aunt, to visit town, &c. They were identified as guerillas, and one as a horse thief.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following order was issued to Lieut. Col. Anthony as the force left camp.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST REG'T KANSAS CAVALRY,
Camp Jennison, Nov. 16, 1861.

General Order, No. ...

If any soldier, after this date, shall enter a private house and take or steal any property, or in any way do any violence to any private citizen, or make any violent demonstration towards private citizens without orders, the penalty specified for such offences in the articles of war, shall be visited upon the offender, and he shall be shot.

By order of COL. JENNISON.
JOHN T. SNODDY, Adjutant.

This order will undoubtedly be strictly carried out by the Lieutenant Colonel.

GOODALL.

SECOND LETTER.

CAMP JOHN BROWN,
PLEASANT HILL, Nov. 19.

A messenger reached here this morning early from one of the trains in advance of us, with information to the effect that it was captured yesterday morning, about thirty miles southeast of this place, near Warrensburg. When Mr. Henderson, the messenger, left, the wagons were being drawn together preparatory to being burnt. Five hundred oxen were taken at the same time. The teamsters were allowed three wagons and twelve yoke of oxen. Mr. H. was sent back to meet the teamsters, and direct them to camp. He should have returned early this afternoon, but has not yet reached camp. The train was within twenty miles of Sedalia on Sunday, and being threatened, sent to that place for assistance. The officers commanding sent orders for the trains to return, as Gen. Hunter was moving northward with seven thousand men, and the wagons and cattle would not be needed. The train was burnt on its return.

This evening another wagon-master came in with intelligence that the third train, which was a short distance in the rear of the other, was taken last evening about five o'clock and served in the same way. After the messengers left, they saw the light of the burning wagons. The guerillas seized about 950 head of oxen. Of the first five hundred seized, all but about thirty head have been recovered.

RECONNOITERING PARTIES.

For the past two days the fog has been so heavy that we could not see three hundred yards in any direction. It lifted this morning and large parties were sent out to beat up the rebel camps. A number of scouts were sent in different directions, but with one exception they all fled into the bush. The exception was that of three men, who came out of a corn-field and fired upon a party of four scouts. Our men returned the fire, killing one the first time. The other two turned to run, but were killed by the second fire. Another party whom we took prisoner in the brush, was armed with a Springfield musket and cartridges to suit. He of course claimed never to have taken up arms, and accounted for the musket by saying that a neighbor gave it him to carry into town. We have taken nine prisoners, all of whom declare they have never taken up arms, though every one was in the brush and armed. By all the laws of war these irregular bands are outside of the pale of mercy, and deserve and should be shot down like dogs as they are. Take the case of these trains. By request of Mr. Majors and the leading citizens they were sent through without an escort, assurance having been given that in such case they would pass unmolested. Look at the result, yet not one man raised his hand to prevent the acts. When this command enters the neighborhood, hardly a man is to be found at home for a circuit of ten miles about us. If we go back without pursuing them, they will commit worse depredations. It is almost impossible to follow them through the brush. The only resource left is to drive them out by destroying their homes and farms; and it is more than likely this will be done.

GOODALL.

The Steamer Keystone State.

The foundering of this steamer with all on board, in the recent gale, seems to be sadly confirmed. She left Detroit two weeks ago for Milwaukee, and when last seen was off Port Austin, Lake Huron, encountering a severe storm, and apparently unmanageable, since which time nothing is known as to her whereabouts. Strong fears are at present entertained that the floating pieces of wreck seen off Point au Barque on Tuesday morning last, by the steamer City of Cleveland were some of the last vestiges of the ill-fated steamer.

She was a large old steamer, for years we believe in the line between this city and Buffalo. It is unfortunate that the only accepted proof of the unseaworthiness of a lake steamer, is her foundering with all on board, an event that never fails to convince underwriters and the public that she ought to have been condemned and broken up in a dock-yard long before. Too many such cases are on record.

☞ In Accomac and Northampton counties, on the Eastern Shore, recruiting offices have already been opened for the Eastern Virginia Brigade.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

INTERESTING WASHINGTON INTELLIGENCE.

BUDGET OF NEWS FROM DIXIE.

A BAD SCARE IN SECESSIA.

Beauregard's Resignation Rumored.

A SKIRMISH NEAR FORT MONROE.

Illustrations of British Neutrality.

DISCLOSURES OF GEO. F. TRAIN.

6000 FRENCH MUSKETS ARRIVED

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

The Charges Against McKinstry

REBEL OPERATIONS IN MISSOURI.

Ben. McCulloch and his Men.

Mulligan's Men not yet Released.

DISTURBANCES AT KANSAS CITY.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

Loss of a Steamer on Lake Huron.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 23d, 1861.

Hon. I. N. Arnold, representing the Chicago district, is here, authorized by the Governor of Illinois to confer with the President, touching the fortification of the Straits of Mackinac and the establishment of a naval depot at Chicago.

The Government has advices that Richmond is agitated with bad news from Floyd. He was at last accounts falling back towards the rebel Capital, closely pursued by the Federal force under Gen. Benham. A Richmond dispatch of the 20th says Floyd was then at Raleigh Court House.

The Army Retiring Board has adjourned *sine die*, unless called together by the War Department. Major Christopher S. Lovel was retired to-day.

Judge E. D. Culver of New York has been appointed Consul to Para, Brazil.

The steamer Bienville took 17,000 letters to Port Royal.

Brigadier General Wm. H. Richardson is here, but not yet well enough to take the field.

Jeff. Davis's Message has reached Washington. It recommends the construction of forty miles of railroad from Danville, Va., to Greensboro, N. C., with a view to make a third through line. Jeff. says that Mason and Slidell might as rightfully have been taken from London streets, as from a British ship, and that, in their persons, the rights of ambassadors are sacred, even among barbarians, and never violated.

Jeff. has taken measures to lay evidences before European governments, whom, he hopes, it will convince that they must break the blockade if they would live up to Davis's rule. He adds a hint that no cotton will be raised, if war is to continue. The usual misrepresentations abound, touching alleged violations of our Constitution, and barbarity in our conduct of the war, with the stereotyped beastful view of the situation, and bosh about Kentucky neutrality.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 23, 1861.

The rebels cut and removed several sections of telegraph wire, only 15 miles above Jefferson City, last night, and damage to the railroad track and bridges near Tipton is feared. The guards are ordered to be doubled.

Most of the Camp Jackson officers have been released. There is a difficulty about exchanging the prisoners, owing to the failure to agree upon a list of names.

General Curtis has instructed our Commissioners, Messrs. Batines and Hoffman, to confine themselves to the list furnished by Major Schofield, who was Gen. Lyon's Adjutant last May. This list embraces 800 names. The secesh Commissioners refuse to assent, and furnish a list of their own, which is believed to be bogus. The secesshers claim that our list is fictitious.

Hoffman offers to allow the muster rolls of the State troops taken at Camp Jackson, enforced by oath, to be used, but this also they refuse, and hence it is probable nothing more will be done to release Mulligan's men from parole.

Gen. Sherman and Gen. Prentiss have arrived. Gen. Hunter left this morning for Leavenworth, to assume the command of the Kansas Department.

A strong effort is being made by residents of south western Missouri, and others, to have Sigel ordered back to Springfield with 10,000 men. Sigel favors the plan.

The gunboats St. Louis and Pittsburg, both iron plated, and ready for service, will go down the river to-night, to Cairo.

The advance of rebels toward Rolla is not unnoticed by Halleck, whose measures are already considered and in progress, but of what nature I am not permitted to state.

The Mississippi Flotilla—Matters in Cairo and Vicinity.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Nov. 23.

The gun boat Lexington has gone up to St. Louis to convoy two of the new gun boats, just finished at that port, to this place. They will probably arrive to-morrow.

Active preparations are being made to place their armament upon them at once. Crews will be taken from the 500 marines that arrived from the East on Wednesday.

Several of the floating batteries are also expected down immediately.

There has been no movement of troops, and everything is remarkably quiet. At Camp Holt and Bird's Point the barracks for winter quarters are being rapidly completed.

At Paducah affairs are quiet. At Mayfield, twenty miles distant from there, Judge Millikes, a prominent secessionist, was day before yesterday killed in a political quarrel.

The delegation from Chicago that came down to Paducah for the purpose of presenting three beautiful flags to the 12th Illinois regiment, Col. McArthur, made the presentation yesterday and started this forenoon for home. The affair was a highly pleasant one, and created great enthusiasm among the soldiers. The troops at Paducah have not yet received orders to go into winter quarters.

Jeff. Davis's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Richmond papers of Monday last contain the Message of "President" Davis to the Congress of the Rebel States. After the usual congratulations, he says:

"The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a glorious luster upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and gratitude."

Further on he says: "After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new states and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven at more than one point to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced."

He speaks in high terms of the people of the State of Missouri, who, he says, "conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling."

He continues; "Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people after having been deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points which would have given them great advantage in the contest, a step which was not only justified by the necessity of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by the desire to aid the people of Kentucky.

"It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. A proclamation was also made of our desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people, as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky, if it should aid in giving to her people liberty of choice and free opportunity to decide their own policy according to their own will."

"While (he says) the army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest, the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means."

He speaks of the difficulties attending mail transportation, some of which he declares, can be overcome only by time and the improved condition of the country, or the restoration of peace, but others by legislation.

"As to the financial system, it has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future, to the extent that Treasury notes may be issued. The Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of field of circulation which those notes can be made to occupy.

"The proportion of the field thus occupied, depends again upon the amount of the debt for which they are receivable, and when due; not only the debts of the Confederate and State Governments are payable in this medium, but a large portion of it may be circulated at par.

"There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The proposition that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing 8 per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holders, insures them against depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in their value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid.

"The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

"For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished as far as possible in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check upon their productive energies."

In another part of his message he says "We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South. One from Richmond along the seaboard, and the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about 40 miles between Danville in Virginia and Greensborough, N. C. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from North to South in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now in a great measure debarred." He continues) "We husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to desolate and divide us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still last in full force, but they have been strengthened; and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If instead of being a dissolution of a league it were indeed a rebellion in which we were engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. With such a people we may be content to live at peace; but our separation from them is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative."

President Davis characterizes the nature of the hostilities on the part of the United States as barbarous, wherever it is understood. He adds: "If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claim if captured to be considered a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine. But not content with violating our rights under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom with your approval at the last session were to present the Confederacy at certain foreign courts have been recently seized by the captain of a United States vessel of war, while on board a British mail steamer while on a voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship sailing under its country's flag, violating the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred even among barbarians, by seizing our ministers while under the protection and within the dominion of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government, upon the ship and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on board of a British ship, unless under the express provisions of treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals. President Davis speaks of Mr. Faulkner as having been perfidiously captured, and says that in "conducting this war, we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances offensive and defensive abroad. Perhaps we had the right if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the great powers of Europe at Paris are to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties."

Mr. Davis says "he has caused the evidence to be collected, which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the so claimed blockade of the Southern coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford means of being heard. But although they should be benefited by the enforcement of this law so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steady increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing, and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consciousness of knowing that they are thus becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world." He concludes as follows: "While the war which is waged to take from us the rights of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry sufferings to other lands as well as our own. In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause.

From Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain dispatches from the rebel army, the substance of which is as follows:—The small-pox, a violent type of the typhoid fever, and the black measles were prevailing, causing frightful mortality among the rebel troops near Bowling Green, Ky. Large numbers were dying daily.

Gen. Floyd's army had fallen back four miles south of Raleigh Court House, and the Federal troops have been largely reinforced. Gen. Lee's command has retired to Meadow Bluff. The rebels reported two killed and several captured in a skirmish last week in eastern Virginia.

The roads are in bad condition, making it difficult to obtain supplies.

A despatch from Manassas, in relation to the skirmish near Falls Church during the past week, acknowledges two killed and three wounded. They claim to have taken 16 prisoners, and killed 5 federals.

The Richmond *Whig* announces the death of John Hughes, a delegate to the State Convention from Randolph, who was killed in the battle of Rich Mountain.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday confirms the report that the rebel Colonel Croghan was killed in the recent engagement between Floyd and Rosecrans.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE Nov. 22.—Several regiments have arrived here from Baltimore and Annapolis during the last 24 hours, and Old Point has assumed an unusually bustling appearance. Formidable preparations being made for active operations—where, has not yet been disclosed. The ferry boats in the Roads are kept heavily armed. Gen Butler came on from Washington this morning, and spent the day at Old Point, the Rip Raps and Newport News. He will proceed to Baltimore to-night.

From Southern Missouri.

ROLLA, MO., Nov. 23.—McCulloch, with a large force, is now encamped between Springfield and Lebanon. His pickets extended last night over a space of ... miles this side of Lebanon. This is reliable. It was rumored in camp last night that the advance of the rebel army, 8,000 strong, was at the Gasconade, about thirteen miles west of here. This, however, is not credited.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—It is now definitely ascertained in military circles at Washington that Beauregard recently tendered his resignation as a general in the rebel army, in consequence of his difference with Jeff. Davis as to the conduct of the war. Violent parties have sprung up among the Confederates on this question, Beauregard representing the offensive war party, who believe in invading the North and wintering in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and Jeff. Davis representing the war party, who trust to time and patient defence of their own soil to give them independence. The Beauregard party complain that the policy of Davis has led to the invasion of South Carolina and will fill the cotton States with the horrors of war, and end in their destruction; and it is believed that Davis has succumbed to the war policy to prevent South Carolina and Georgia from seceding from the rebel States. Gen. Beauregard was induced to withdraw his resignation.

Kentucky has now furnished to the Government her full quota of the half million of men called for the Nation's defense, and proposes to raise as many more for State service, until the rebels are driven from her soil.

Six thousand stand of French rifled muskets arrived here yesterday, and are already being distributed among our troops by Col. Kingsbury, the ordnance officer of Gen. McClellan's staff. Several thousand more are now in New York, and will arrive within a few days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A letter was received from Flag officer Foote, to-day, of the flotilla which is to operate on the Mississippi. He is making rapid progress, and will soon have it in readiness to proceed on its way.

A letter to the *Herald*, from Geo. F. Train, dated London, Nov. 9th, states that several vessels loaded with stores and ammunition for the rebels, had already left for the Southern States, and others were preparing to follow. The night before his letter was written the *Gladiator*, one of the old Lisbon screw steamers, took on board, a few miles below London, a full cargo of arms and munitions of war, and was to clear the next day for Teneriffe and Nassau. The estimated value of the cargo is $300,000, and it comprises everything necessary for the equipment, so far as arms are concerned, of an army of 25,000 men. He states, in addition, that the English Government have recently sold nine condemned sloops-of-war to a party who has disposed of them again to the rebel Navy Department. Besides these, two East India men-of-war, of 1,800 tons and 800 horse-power each, are in treaty for.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The following military appointments were made to-day:

Robert Smith, of Iowa, to be an additional paymaster of volunteers.

Frederick C. Ogden, of New York, to be Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment U. S. Cavalry.

Captain John M. Schofield, of the First Artillery U. S. A., to be a Brigadier General of volunteers.

Major Thomas J. McKean, of Iowa, now additional paymaster, to be a Brigadier General of volunteers.

A rumor is current in the army that the third order upon which Col. Baker acted at Ball's Bluff, was forged by some rebel for the purpose of drawing him into a trap.

From Fort Monroe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* states that on Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, Co. A of the 1st Delaware Regiment left Camp Hamilton on a scouting expedition. The corps was under command of Captain Watson of Wilmington. They crossed Hampton Creek, and when about one-and-a half miles beyond our outer pickets, encountered a considerable body of rebel cavalry who were accompanied by two field howitzers, Bross's rifled pieces, and the first intimation that the Delawareans had of the enemy's position or near approach was the whistling of a projectile through the woods and under ambush.

Captain Watson then threw up a temporary defence of brushwood and earth after advancing to an eligible position, and sent back for reinforcements. General Mansfield, accompanied by three companies of the New York 20th, Col. Max Weber, proceeded to the relief of the brave Delaware boys. At the time that the boat left Fortress Monroe, neither the Delawareans or the relief had been definitely heard from, although a report was current that the former had suffered a loss of four men.

The Excursion.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.—The Chicago party who have come down to visit the camps and present flags to Col. McArthur's regiment, went to Paducah yesterday, and presented the splendid stand of colors to the regiment. Robert Hervey, Esq., made the presentation speech. Col. McArthur, in behalf of the 12th, responded feelingly, and the regiment and the Chicago party, nearly a thousand in all, had a festive time subsequently. It was a most agreeable occasion to all.

The soldiers are proud of their flags, and will do honor to them. Alexander White was the leading spirit on the occasion, and speeches were made by Capt. Willard, Gen. Paine, Judge R. M. Wilson, Gen. Swift, and others. The excursion party has returned to Cairo, and are having a great time. They will be home next week.

From Charleston and Savannah via Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Charleston 17th says: The unexpected failure of our shore batteries at Bay Point and Hilton Head to demolish at least one of the attacking vessels, has sadly shaken the confidence in the efficiency of our guns against the monster frigates and iron clad gun-boats which they may have again to encounter, and now so alarmed are many of the sordid souls, that in fact all the Southern cities, that the effect may already be seen in the lengthening of the freight trains which leave almost hourly for the interior. In Savannah the panic is even more general and decided, whole neighborhoods having been suddenly deserted by the exodus of the wives and children of those who are in arms at Fort Pulaski and the batteries on the Savannah river.

Rebel Comments on Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Richmond *Whig*, in commenting on the message of President Davis, says:

We are two people from this time forward. We are aware the Yankees are determined not to quit us happen what may. If they cannot conquer us, their calculation is that they will be conquered by us. They have not made up their minds to submit tamely to their fate. Well, if we must, though we shall have a great aversion for the task, our choice is, after drubbing them soundly and making them pay the expenses of the war, to turn them loose upon themselves a prey to their own vile passions.

From Eastern Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Gen. Dix received dispatches to day, advising him that the disorganization of the rebel forces was general throughout the Peninsula. Capt. Richards's Cavalry had been dispatched, before the messenger left, to take possession of six brass cannon known to be near the town of Olney, Gov. Wise's old residence, and had doubtless done so. Col. Smith, commander of the rebel forces, and some of his officers, were trying to escape from the lower extremity, but flag officer Goldsborough has put the whole shore under surveillance and it is believed they will all be captured.

The Excitement Spreading in Dixie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A lady from Charleston who has just reached this city, reports that there is much excitement among the slave population. The whites are solicitous and alarmed.

Mr. Geo. Peabody, the London banker, writes here that the British Government is anxious to preserve peace with the United States, and that he does not fear that any attempt to break the blockade will be made. Mr. Bates also writes in the same strain.

Gov. Peirpont, of Kanawha, states publicly that the War Department has assured him that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will soon be open.

Outrages in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23.—The dry goods store of J. N. P. Shannon was broken into and robbed last evening by some twenty or thirty men in soldier's dress, armed with revolvers and sabres. The windows and show cases were completely demolished and some 5,000 dollars worth of goods carried off. Several drinking saloons were demolished last night and to-day by order of the Provost Marshal; the proprietors had violated the proclamation forbidding the sale of liquors to soldiers.

Steamer Keystone State Foundered on Lake Huron.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—The steamer Keystone State which cleared hence for Milwaukee on the 8th inst., is believed to have gone down on Lake Huron, with all on board. She was last seen in the terrific gale apparently disabled, and pieces of wreck supposed to belong to her, have since been picked up on Lake Huron.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—It appears to be pretty well understood that the charges against McKinstry are treason. A man named Charles E. Motherhead, said to belong to Jeff. Thompson's band, and connected with the recent burning of Big River bridge, was arrested here this morning. Nothing later from the interior.

A Serenade to Frank P. Blair.

[St. Louis Correspondent Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Last night (19th) a party of Colonel Blair's friends, with music and transparencies, proceeded to the boarding house of Colonel Blair, to compliment the Colonel with a serenade. In answer to loud calls, Colonel Blair appeared on the door step, and, after thanking his friends for the honor conferred by the serenade, he made a few remarks in justification of his conduct toward Gen. Fremont. After the Colonel had concluded, they called on Major General Halleck, at the Planters' House. After the serenade, the General appeared on the balcony, and after being introduced, made the following speech, which, for brevity and appropriateness, is characteristic of the man:

"I thank you for the compliment of this serenade. I appear before you as a stranger, and under orders from this Government. I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to your city, and to drive every hostile flag out of your State; and by your assistance I will do it."

Sunday's Dispatches.

SUNDAY NIGHT—12 O'CLOCK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1861.

There has been no inkling of the tone of the President's message yet. It is hoped that it will announce or advise some policy touching slavery. In more than one Secretary's report this topic will be discussed, viz:—By Cameron from the War Department, and by Chase, from a financial point of view. The former will reiterate his recently expressed views regarding emancipation, and arming the negroes, and will support them by an array of authorities. The latter will advise that slaves be freed as the armies advance, and be hired to work on rice, cotton and tobacco plantations, the fruits of their labor to go to Government use, and swell the revenue. Secretary Welles, who has employed fugitive slaves on naval vessels, cannot avoid giving the result of the experiment and suggestions for the future. It is not improbable that Secretary Smith will think himself bound, as Secretary of the Interior, to renew his protest against Cameron's plan. Mr. Bates, who although opposed to owning blacks, is not unfavorable to emancipation as the armies advance, has no report to write; and Mr. Blair can hardly lag in this topic under the Post Office report.

Secretary Chase's report will develop a plan for modifying the tariff, in order that it shall produce the greatest possible revenue, while giving the utmost protection consistent with that object to home industry. It is said that he will also suggest the making of Treasury issues of the Treasury as a new medium of exchange.

The Attorney General has never decided, as reported, against Provost Judge Freeze's right to take cognizance of civil cases. He simply suggested the propriety of the Executive waiting until Congress can legislate in the premises, instead of assuming doubtful powers.

It is believed that Congress will provide for the administration of justice in the wake of the army as it moves toward the Gulf.

Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, has declined the Consul Generalship to British India. This affords a large opening for office seekers.

Forty slaves, confined by their owners in Alexandria at the commencement of the rebellion, have been released by Judge Freeze, and detailed for Government duty; the men on docks and fortifications, and the women as assistants in hospitals

The steam ferries at Georgetown are to go into operation this week.

Judge Douglas's family reside in a cottage in the suburbs, near his late residence.

General McClellan gave his staff a night ride, last week, starting at eight in the evening and returning at four in the morning.

Mr. Yancey, the rebel emissary, writes by the last steamer that he has no present hopes of success in his mission.

Captains Von Eickstedt and Sheffter, Prussian officers, and Count DeVillavean, a Frenchman, have been commissioned as Captains in our army; the first is assigned to the staff of Gen. Dix, the second to Gen. Banks, and the third is yet undetermined.

Gen. Lockwood's forces on the eastern shore of Virginia have captured nine rebel cannon.

Gen. E. V. Sumner will, to-morrow, be assigned to the command of a division, to be formed from regiments now a part of General Casey's provisional command.

A majority of the rebel letters found in the Beaufort Postoffice are full of slave-holding piety.

Secretaries Chase and Cameron will both recommend great economical reforms in their Departments.

There are rumors of a skirmish over the river, but the rumors are discredited at headquarters.

SUPPLIES FOR PRISONERS.

The Confederates Willing that Clothing and Money be Sent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A few weeks ago the Secretary of War authorized Gen. Wade to ascertain whether clothing, and other articles necessary to the comfort of United States citizens, now prisoners of war, could be sent to them. The following letter shows that consent for that purpose has been given:

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T. OF NORFOLK,
November 9, 1861.

SIR—I consider myself fully authorized to reply at once to the enquiry made in your letter of the 8th. My government will allow blankets, and articles of clothing necessary for the comfort of prisoners of war to be sent to them. Any such articles you may send to me will be promptly forwarded by the Southern Express Company, and money may be sent to pay the freight here, or it may be paid on delivery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) BENJAMIN HUGER,
Major General, Commanding Dep't.

To Major General JOHN E. WOOL, commanding Department of Virginia.

The Quartermaster General of the United States will provide blankets and clothing for the prisoners of war, and forward them through Gen. Wool, in accordance with the terms of the letter from Gen. Huger. It is further ascertained that this arrangement has been accomplished without compromising the Government in any respect whatever.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Col. Van Rensselaer has been appointed brevet Brigadier General of the regular army; John Glover, a Colonel of Missouri volunteer cavalry; Sylvanus B. Hance, Assistant Adjutant General of volunteers; A. S. Baxter, Assistant Quartermaster General of volunteers; and R. E. Davis, Commissary of Subsistence of volunteers. The three last named with the rank of Captain.

Thursday next has been set apart by the Washington authorities as a day for thanksgiving and prayer.

Hon. E. D. Culver of New York, has been appointed Consul at Para, Brazil.

Major Thomas S. English and Capt. Abraham N. Brevoort, of the Marine Corps, have been retired by their own request. They have been in service more than forty years, the former having entered in 1817, and the latter in 1820.

It was stated in some of the papers that Secretary Chase was present at the late grand review. This is an error, as neither he nor his assistants have left their duties a single day to attend reviews since the outbreaking of the war.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Governor Peirpont has had several interviews with the President, Secretary Cameron, and General McClellan, which have resulted in a determination to open the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The special Congressional Investigating Committee is in session at Harrisburg, looking into frauds in the sale of horses.

The *National Intelligencer* to-day has another semi-official article, showing clearly that this government possesses the right and the determination to hold Mason and Slidell.

The *Republican* to-day argues in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Colonel John A. Rankin, of Iowa, has been authorized to raise a regiment of infantry.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—William Irwin, of Pennsylvania, having yesterday received his instructions from the State Department as Consul at Bahia, Brazil, will proceed thither in the course of a few days.

On Friday a portion of the New Jersey Brigade, under Gen. Franklin, went to Springfield Station, and one regiment from General Heintzelman's command proceeded to Burk's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the latter fourteen miles from Alexandria. There is no evidence of the enemy near either place. The Third New York Regiment remained at Springfield during the night, and returned to their quarters yesterday morning. The pickets from Heintzelman's division daily visit Occoquan Creek, about sixteen miles below Alexander.

An Expedition up James River from Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—The Old Point boat brings but little news. About midnight, Friday, the gun boat Cambridge proceeded up James River as far as Warwick and engaged a rebel battery. No particulars have transpired further than the rebel battery replied with spirit, but was finally silenced. The Cambridge is said to have received one shot, but no particular damage.

Fire at Cincinnati—Nelson's Brigade.

CINCINNATI, Nov 24.—The sixth and seventh stories of John Mitchell's chair factory were destroyed by fire last night. Loss between five and six thousand dollars. Partially insured.

Gen. Nelson's brigade of five thousand men left here this afternoon by river for Louisville.

Gen. Halleck's Department.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24—Gen Halleck has issued lengthy general orders, making the entire affairs of this department conform strictly with the army regulations, and reducing everything to complete and easily understood system.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

American Question in England.

SPEECHES OF ADAMS AND YANCEY.

Pacific Policy of France.

STEAMER ETNA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The steamship Etna arrived at half-past six this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

The United States steamer James Adger left Southampton on the 12th inst. Destination unknown.

Three British vessels of war were ready to sail for Mexico, but have been detained on account of stormy weather. The French ships were to sail immediately.

It is reported that it was at the instigation of England that the United States are to be invited to join in the Mexican expedition. The Spanish journals talk of a probable Spanish protectorate as the result of the expedition.

The King of Portugal died of typhus fever on the 12th. The Duke of Oporto has succeeded to the throne.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The speech of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, has attracted considerable attention. He was silent as to the war, but very pacific towards England. The London *Daily News* says it was frank, manly, sensible and seasonable, and must be cordially welcomed by England at large, especially as a small but active faction is doing its utmost to misrepresent American diplomacy and create bad feeling. The *Morning Post* says the speech was marked by the most friendly statements respecting the good feeling of the American Government and people towards England, and hopes that no occurrences will happen to belie these statements. The *Times* is characteristically sarcastic, but at the same time complimentary to Mr. Adams.

Dudley Mann and Mr. Yancey were guests at the grand banquet of the Fishmonger's company in London. The latter spoke to a toast for the restoration of peace in America. He spoke strongly in defense of the Confederate cause, and eulogized England for her recognition of belligerent rights. He said the Confederates did not desire intervention, being able to maintain their independence, but they did desire a recognition by the Powers. He asserted that there can be no basis for negotiations so long as the Confederates are treated as rebels. When they are treated as a belligerent power, then the morning of peace will dawn, as the Confederates will be inflexible on points of independence and honor.

The *Times* seeks to calm the dismay at the short supply of cotton, and says this is no ground for national alarm.

The final obsequies at the interment of the remains of McManus took place at Dublin on the 10th inst. It was an imposing demonstration.

FRANCE.—An important cabinet council was held at Paris on the 12th. It was almost certain that M. Gould had accepted the ministry of finance; his programme being retrenchment in every branch. Europe will thus be assured of the pacific intentions of France.

The Senate is called to assemble on the 10th of December.

Sir Geoffrey St. Hillaire, the celebrated naturalist, is dead.

The Paris Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes 69f 30c.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Chambers had been opened. The King's speech was silent on the Italian question, but the Minister of Francis II. has been notified that they will no longer entertain official relations with him.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Cortes has been opened by the Queen. Her speech was unimportant.

HOLLAND.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet has resigned.

AUSTRIA.—The Minister of Justice in the Vienna Cabinet has resigned.

RUSSIA.—Numerous arrests have taken place among the Jewish Rabbis at Warsaw.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Etna brought about £8,000 in specie.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 14.—The *Times*, in alluding to the dissolution of the Croatian diet, says that the Emperor of Austria is hurrying to try the great experiment whether six millions of Germans can hold in subjection thirty millions of Germans.

The British ships-of-war Donegal, Conqueror and Laus Parriel, left on the 13th with the expeditionary battalions of marines for Mexico.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* argues that American ingratitude enables France to witness the disruption of the Union with the utmost indifference.

Lord Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, made the following reference to America: "Although circumstances beyond our control may threaten for a time to interfere with the full supplies of that article so necessary for the productive industry of our country, yet I have no doubt that this temporary evil will be productive of permanent good, [cheers,] and we shall find in various quarters of the globe sure and certain and ample supplies which will render us no longer dependent upon one source of production for that which is so necessary for our industry, and the welfare of the country, [Cheers.] Gentlemen, when we look without, no doubt we shall see in many parts of Europe circumstances, which, if not dealt with by prudence and discretion, may lead to local disturbances, which, I trust, will not at least extend themselves to bring us within their range. [Cheers.] On the other side of the Atlantic we witness, with the deepest affliction, [cheers,] with an affliction which no words can express, [cheers] differences of the most lamentable kind, among those whom we call cousins and our relatives. [Cheers.] It is not for us to pass judgment on their disputes. It is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by the restoration of harmony and peace. [Cheers.]

The Conquest of Accomac—The People propose to Secede from Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Dispatches to Gen. Dix from Eastern Virginia announce the capture of three rebel officers, (a captain and two lieutenants,) and seven cannon, all new and in good order. All traces of disloyalty seem to have disappeared in both counties. County meetings will be held to-morrow to renew the allegiance to the Federal Government. The people will first adopt the State Government of Western Virginia as a temporary measure, and then look to legislation by that State and Maryland for annexation to the latter. The Secretary of the Treasury ordered the restoration of lights on Cape Charles. The Postmaster-General sent a special agent to renew the postal connection with both counties.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23.—Last evening the gunboats Cambridge and Hetzel proceeded up York River, some distance, and at half-past ten o'clock opened a hot fire of shells on the rebel camp at Warwick. The attack was apparently unexpected, as only little resistance was made. Between forty and fifty shells were fired, and the rebel camp entirely demolished. It is the supposition that a large number of rebels were killed. General Mansfield has assumed command at Newport News, in place of Gen. Phelps. Colonel Max Weber is appointed commandant at Camp Hamilton.

The Burning of Warsaw—Our Troops Retire to Sedalia—Gen. Price on the Osage.

TIPTON, MO., Nov. 23.—The burning of the principal part of the town of Warsaw, is confirmed by gentlemen who arrived from that vicinity this evening. The main business portion of the town, consisting of two large blocks and several smaller ones, were in flames when the gentlemen left. The town being scattered, it is probable nearly all the residences escaped. The quartermaster and commissary depots were located in the large block, but the greater portion of the Government stores had been removed. It is supposed to be the work of secessionists. The troops who were there at that time, were on the march to Sedalia and had left the morning following the fire, which occurred on Thursday.

Later accounts, via Sedalia, say that the town was fired about 8 p. m. Thursday. All the business portion is destroyed. The troops which were stationed there left about 8 p. m., and are now here. A portion of the commissary stores, for which we had no transportation, were burned by order of the commanding officer. It was thought by the commanding officer that the town was fired by citizens, as a man dressed in citizen's clothes was seen coming from the building in which the fire originated.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 23.—A train of ten emigrant wagons arrived to-day from Hickory county, and the roads from the southwest are said to be lined with refugees. Price is reported to be on the Osage river, coming north.

Prize Vessels and Prize Crews.

NEW YORK Nov. 24.—The prize bark Providence has arrived from off Charleston. The prize brig Delta, of Liverpool, formerly the W. M. Rice, of Boston, has arrived from Galveston Bay, captured by the United States sloop-of-war Santee, off Matamoras. She has on board the crew of the schooner Annie Taylor, taken off Galveston by the United States steamer South Carolina, and now assisting as a tender.

Col. Mulligan en route Home.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—Col. Mulligan returns to Chicago to-morrow morning at 7½ o'clock, by the Hamilton & Dayton, Dayton & Michigan, Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana railroads. In this way he will pass Hamilton, Dayton, Troy, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Ottawa, Perrysburg and Toledo. The officers of the above named roads have generously offered a special car to the gallant Colonel and suite on their routes.

Traitors in Leavenworth County—A Union Man Tarred and Feathered.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 21st.]

We learn from J. W. Knighton, of Stranger township, that the rebels are carrying matters with a high hand out there. Madison Trent's house has had several shots fired into it and his son John Trent has been tarred. The house was fired into a week ago last Wednesday, about midnight, and one of the shots came within a few inches of a woman and her infant child.

The only cause alleged for these outrages is that Madison Trent has harbored his brother, Benson Trent, a Union man who has been twice driven by the rebels from Missouri.

These outrages are committed by a gang of secesh who live along the Little Stranger, and whose headquarters have been discovered. The Todds, Frazer, Cassidy, Dr. Crust and other doubtful men live in the neighborhood. We did not learn these facts until yesterday. If the facts given above are not sufficient to stop this persecution of Union men, other means will be adopted.

War Claims at St. Louis—Deaths in the Hospital.

[St. Louis Dispatch of Saturday.]

The number of claims filed before the War Claims Commissioners up to this evening is eighteen hundred. The whole amount claimed is six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The deaths at the Military Hospital this week include the following:

Francis Winters, 14th Illinois; Henry Bennett, 1st Iowa Cavalry; John S. Stevenson, same regiment; Andrew Spencer, 3d Illinois Cavalry; Benj. B. Ford, 42d Illinois; John B. Ausfield, 25th Illinois; Daniel Welch, 3d Illinois Cavalry; William Christy, 30th Illinois; Marvin McKeever, 3d Illinois Cavalry; Frederick Scharis, Birges' Sharpshooters; James Taylor, 42d Illinois; Erastus Miller, 25th Illinois; Luther Thayer, same regiment; Thomas Miner, 42d Illinois; Thomas Williams, 1st Iowa Cavalry.

Result in Wisconsin.

[From the Madison Journal, Saturday.]

The majorities for the several Republican candidates for State officers will stand in round numbers as follows:

Governor—L. P. Harvey	8,500
Lieut. Governor—Edward Salomon	5,300
Sec of State—J. T. Lewis	11,000
Treasurer—S. D. Hastings	13,800
Attorney General—James H. Howe	13,000
Sup. Pub. Instruction—J. L. Pickard	9,500
Bank Comptroller—W. H. Ramsey	7,500
State Prison Com.—A. Hodges	7,700

J. G. McKindley gets a little over 1,000 votes for State Superintendent, and Wm. C. Allen nearly 5,000 for Lieutenant Governor on the Union ticket.

Trouble at Ripon—The Cavalry Destroy a Printing Office.

[From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, Saturday.]

We regret to hear that great complaint is made by the people of Ripon of insubordination in Col Daniels's cavalry battalion, now stationed there; and that a few nights ago a number of the members of the battalion entered the *Star* office, threw the type out of the windows, and broke things generally.

A citizen of Ripon informs us that the following morning Col. Daniels made a speech to his men, rather calculated to incite them to fresh outrages upon the people than to prevent another outbreak.

Gen. Nelson's Brigade en Route.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Saturday.]

A fleet of steamers are due here this morning from the mouth of Big Sandy river, with General Nelson's Brigade, numbering eight thousand men, comprising Colonel Len. Harris's and other Ohio regiments. Orders have been received here for the immediate transportation of this force to Louisville.

British Gunboat at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The British gunboat Rinaldo, has arrived.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper or Salesman in some good house. Salary not so much as object as employment. Best good city reference given. The subscriber has no ... and would take an interest in a Commission or Retail business rather than be unemployed. Address "Book-keeper," at the office of the Chicago Tribune.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE five thousand dollars worth of choice Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, all of the best quality, ... for improved or unimproved Land in Illinois, Iowa or Wisconsin, or for Horses, Cattle or Merchandise, &c. Address W. H. SANFORD, Chicago P. O. Box 1192, or call at Room 4, northeast corner of Clark and South Water street.

WANTED—A Furnished House by an unexceptionable tenant, on the North or South sides. Address Box 2236, P. O.

WANTED—In every City, Town and Village in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, an active man or woman to sell a light article of quick sale and large profit. Address A. MANN, Chicago Tribune Office.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED by a young man in a private family, where there are but few or no other boarders. Terms must be moderate. South Side preferred. Please address, stating terms, location, &c., P. O. Box 3795.

TO RENT I will rent the pleasant and commodious House I now occupy, 12 Adams street, until May 1st, for thirty-seven and a half dollars a month to a prompt paying tenant. The house has all the modern improvements, with a good barn on the premises. Gas Fixtures go with the house. It is the cheapest rent in Chicago. For particulars call at 60 South Water street.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND Finished Heading, warranted perfect in all respects, for sale by BLANCHARD & BORLAND, corner Market and Washington streets.

ROYAL HAVANNA LOTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Nov. 14: ... Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

FARM WANTED—Cheap for Cash—improved—about 100 acres, good buildings, good locality and not to exceed three miles from a thriving village and railroad depot. Address "J." Box 4119, Chicago, giving full description of land, fences, buildings, &c., for six days.

NATIONAL HOUSE 278 State street, is now opened and newly furnished throughout, for the accommodation of boarders, and also day boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

GREAT NECESSITY INDUCES the advertiser to offer Real Estate worth $6,000 for $3,000; another tract worth $4,000 for $1,400 cash. Address "Real Estate," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A reliable person in every town in the Northwest to manufacture and supply their respective towns with two articles in daily use in every family. The profit is 300 per cent. above the cost of materials. All the labor for a year's trade can be performed during the winter. The ladies are especially interested. Full particulars sent on receipt of three cents in stamps. Address D. W. JONES & CO., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 2879.

STRAYED—From the Subscriber on Friday, Nov. 22, a medium sized bay Horse. Had a small spot of hair rubbed off one side of his neck. Any person giving information or returning him to the Planing Mill corner Polk and Canal sts. will be liberally rewarded. SAM'L HARVEY.

PAYMASTER'S ARMY CHESTS—An assortment on hand and for sale at the store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

TWENTY PER CENT SAVED To Parties within the Water District Assessed with a Water Tax and who do not use the Water.

All buildings situated on lots fronting any street or alley through which the water pipes are laid, are by law assessed with a Water Tax, whether they use the water or not. On buildings so taxed and not supplied with water by the Water Works, a discount of twenty per cent will be saved by paying during November the half year's tax due November 1st. This notice does not apply to Water Takers. B. CARPENTER, President Board of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, November 23, 1861.

The Water Tax is due semi-annually in advance, May 1st and November 1st, for the half years commencing with those days. Office No. ... Court House. Bring your last water bill with you to the office.

FOR RENT.—A four-story Brick Building ... feet, on the Alley between Madison and Monroe streets ... suitable for heavy storage or packing house. Inquire at ... Lake street of BURLEY & TYRRELL.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY County and Town in the Western States to introduce and sell the best improvement in Kerosene Lamps that has ever been made. Good salesmen can, and are making from one hundred to

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

Per month. Parties at a distance, by remitting one dollar to P. O. Box 2796, and stating the counties or towns which they will thoroughly canvass, will receive by return express samples ... prices and all necessary information.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE —163 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties ... help of any nationality, can be suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2342. Remember that at this office every effort is made to supply families with superior and reliable help.

THE SECOND QUARTER OF THE COTTAGE GROVE SEMINARY, On Indiana ave. ... second door south of ... Place, will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1861.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, A Farm ten miles from the city, containing ... acres; ... timber, ... House and ... Orchard of Apples ... Chicago. ... address E. C ... Plainfield, Will County, Ill.

PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's ... French Italian languages, and the Drawing ... residence of ... St. Mary's University, North Side.

$6,500 TO LOAN ON ... property, in central ... Apply to ... & CO., No. 1 Masonic Temple.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE!

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (3 ...)	.25
One Square, two weeks, (or $1.00)	...
One Square, one month, (or $3.00)	...
One Square, three months, (or $12.00)	...
One Square, six months, (or $25.00)	...
One Square, one year	...

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
25.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

MOTHERS, MILLINERS, Dressmakers, and Ladies generally, ... fail to secure the splendid Winter Number of Demorest's Quarterly Mirror of Fashions, now ready. Contains magnificent fashion plates, three full sized plain, full sized patterns; valuable information ... Published at No. 473 Broadway, New York, and sold everywhere, ... the largest, latest, and best Fashion Magazine in the world, ...

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and known under the firm of **Nelson & Wehrli,** (Painters, No. 30 Michigan Avenue,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against, or due said firm, will be settled by Thos. Nelson, who continues the business at the old store. THOMAS NELSON, RUDOLPH WEHRLI. Chicago, Nov. 22, '61.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best improved Farms in Livingston County, Illinois, of 570 Acres of Land.

Ninety acres of good Timber, a good living stream ... good Railroad Station, ... the middle of said Farm, ... cultivation, well fenced, ... For further particulars address C. WEED, Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

A NEW INVOICE OF THOSE GLASS CONES Just received, with Splendid Lithographic Engravings, For Sale in any quantity.

NEW STYES OF **Lamps and Lamp Fixtures,** **Downer's Kerosene,** and the best Brands of **CARBON OILS,** At Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, No. 175 .... LAKE STREET .... No. 175

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been repainted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER, And is now for rent by the night or week. It is regarded as one of the best Halls in the United States. The first Artists of the country testify that in respect to SOUND AND VENTILATION, It has hardly an equal. It will seat over two thousand persons. The rent will be moderate. Address E. W. HOUGH, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall, Chicago, Ill.

PARIS FLOWERS. JUST RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM PARIS, A splendid assortment of **Winter Flowers, Rich Coiffures,** Trimmings for Balls, Wedding Parties, &c., AT MLLE. A. PONCELET'S, 121 North Wells street, (dwelling house.)

THE BRITISH AMERICAN SONGSTER, being a collection of the best songs of the new and old worlds—American, English, Irish, and Scotch. To each book is attached A GLOSSARY, which is of great assistance in understanding some of the National peculiarities, and words and phrases. NO. 1 NOW READY. Price Ten Cents. TO BE HAD OF JOHN W. NORRIS. Wholesale and Retail Newsdealer, 102 Madison street and 160 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF GIFFARD'S INJECTORS For supplying **STEAM BOILERS WITH WATER.** Dispensing with the aid of a Pump. For Sale by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., Agents, 181 Lake Street.

Auction Sales.

MORTGAGE SALE OF Valuable Law Library AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, November 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, we will sell without reserve, for cash, by order of the Mortgagee, a valuable Law Library, containing over four hundred volumes. Catalogues ready on Saturday. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE STOCK CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ... Wool Socks, Shirts, Drawers, Shawls, Ready-made Clothing, &c. &c. AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 9 1-2 O'clock, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, ... pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, ... Shawls, ... of Domestic Goods, shawls, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., WAREHOUSE SALE. The following property in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 25 River street, will be sold to pay charges, on Monday, 16th day of December next, at 9½ A.M. Unless previously claimed and charges paid: Marked "C." in a diamond—4 casks Hardware, 1 boxes Hardware, 2 boxes Mdse, 1 bbl. Ware. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR NEW and SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Nov. 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salerooms, 82 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of Parlor Furniture, Sofas, ... Tables, ... Bureaus, Wash-stands, Lounges, &c. ... GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

SUTLER'S GOODS AT AUCTION. On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 9½ o'clock will be sold at our Salesrooms, No. 54 Lake street, a large assortment of Groceries and other Goods suitable expressly for Sutlers' trade. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY S. NICKERSON Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery, and Furnishing Goods, ... and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city trade. ... Liberal cash advances ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, ... Franklin, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26th at 9½ o'clock A. M. ... Boots, ... Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots; Women's Boots and Shoes. ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson, ... Lake street, corner of Franklin. Will be sold on MONDAY, Nov. 25th, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th, and FRIDAY, Nov. 29th, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets and Mittens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Sheep's Gray, ... Overcoats, ... Jackets, ... Gray and White Wool Blankets and Fur ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE. No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited ...

WOOD—800 CORDS LONG BODY HICKORY WOOD Six Dollars per Cord. 500 Cords Beech and Maple Wood, FIVE DOLLARS PER CORD. A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market, ... Street Bridge.

APPLES! APPLES!! APPLES!!! We have in store, corner South Water and La Salle streets, 500 barrels of choice ... Apples. THEY ARE FOR SALE In lots to suit purchasers. Entrance to store on La Salle street. ... EPHRAIM & PRESTON.

AN EXPERIENCED FLORIST ... who is ... a situation ... Address Post Office Box ..., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

SIMMONS' VENTURE.

Has it never occurred to our rulers at Washington that our Government is blockading the coast of the rebel States, and that the permission given to Senator Simmons, of Rhode Island, to send to Beaufort an assorted cargo for trade at that port, is permission for all the world to trade there also; and that the Senator's bit of commercial bravado complicates important matters that were sufficiently complicated before? These are questions worth asking, and Uncle Sam should well consider the answers thereto.

WHO SHALL THEY KILL?

When this whole matter of emancipating and arming the slaves of rebels is simmered down, it results in an inquiry like this: "Here are these black men, "stalwart, hearty and not cowardly—shall "they kill our loyal men, or shall they kill "rebels? They cannot be neutral; kill "somebody they must—on which side "then shall they fight?" That's the whole of it; and those who, from whatever motive, oppose putting arms into their hands for loyal and valuable service in the Federal cause, must take upon themselves the responsibility for the lives of our gallant boys who will be slain by the agency of this black power wielded by rebel hands. Will they consent to foot the increased bills which persistance in driving this four millions of men over to the enemy will pile up against the tax-payers? Will they undertake to bring back to life these whom the agency of slaves, directly or indirectly employed, will send to death? If not, why will they not consent to fight this battle as if we were in earnest? Are the slaves of rebels a more sacred possession than the lives of our loyalists? Is Slavery the only institution that may not suffer by the war which itself has caused?

THE GERMAN PRESS.

Those who know how a portion of the German Press in this country has preached treason since the President decided upon the removal of Gen. Fremont, will not be surprised that the Government is paying attention to the hot-heads and madmen who have, because of the supposed immunity which the German language enjoys, made the change in the command of the Western Department the occasion for atrocious libels upon those in power.

We who have been the steady and unfailing defenders of the Germans of the Northwest, whenever they have been assailed by proscription or intolerance, and who have insisted upon their capacity for self-government, their love of our institutions, and their freedom from the political vices with which they have been charged, are at loss to know the reason of the insanity with which a portion of their leaders seem to have been seized. But we content ourselves with the fact that the explanation of recent affairs in Missouri will show the secret springs of the systematic falsehood by which the German mind has been misled; and, while it condemns a handful of factions and unprincipled men, who have lent themselves to the designs of others bolder and more dangerous than themselves, will not only wholly exculpate the Administration, but teach the Germans themselves a lesson by which they can profit.

SECRETARY CHASE.

Mr. Chase has, for many years, been the recognized exponent of the Anti Slavery sentiment, which has animated the Democratic wing of the Republican party. His name has, in many political circles, been the synonym for all that is "dangerous," "radical" and truly Democratic; and even now, though the Secretary of the Treasury has displayed the judgment, skill and resources which mark him as a great financier, we find among his old opponents—the men who have been accustomed to mutter a prayer of exorcism when using his name—an indisposition to award him that praise which his consummate ability demands. But the old political virus is exhausting itself; and where men are manly and honest enough to speak out, we hear nothing but congratulations over the fact, at in this hour of imminent peril and of distress, there is at the head of the Treasury Department a man, who, to mental resources which challenge admiration, unites that persevering industry and that undoubted honesty, which make his intellectual gifts so valuable to the country he serves. And those who keep silent when querulousness and complaint are so much the rule, confess thereby that in one Department, and that of overshadowing importance, there is no cause of dissatisfaction. While captiousness and impatience have quarrelled with Mr. Lincoln, and distrust has assailed Seward, and calumny pursued Blair, not a word, so far as we know, has challenged Mr. Chase's fitness for his place, nor questioned the perfect integrity and the signal ability with which his duties have been discharged. The country is lucky in the possession of a public servant upon whom all men may rely.

NOT MEN ENOUGH.

Unless there is an advantage, which we cannot see, in withholding from the loyal States information the rebels readily and perfectly possess themselves of, it may as well be fully understood by the North, that among the earliest duties of Congress at its approaching session, will be to call into the field from two hundred thousand to a quarter of a million more troops. By that time it will be found that the complement of half a million soldiers will be made up. And this is not enough.

The Government is of necessity the attacking power. The policy of the enemies of the Government is "let us alone." Notwithstanding all the vaporing that the rebel leaders may indulge in, for months past it has been accepted by them that a policy simply defensive will answer for Secessia, and they will resolutely hold it. Too much stress has been laid upon the effect privations will have upon them. The sons of men whose forefathers fought on barefoot, and plastered their wounds with the continental rags in which they were paid off, and that through eight years of war, we should long ago have ceased from hearing with unctious joy the tales of stray contrabands, and "reliable gentlemen," that Dixie's land is out of shoes, salt, and haberdashery.

We must fight, and only on the stern terms of victory in the field, will the rebels give way. At Washington, to-day, within three hours ride of Pennsylvania Avenue, the rebels are exchanging shots with our pickets, along a line of fifty miles. To move effectively from our positions on the Potomac, it must be done by powerful columns, menacing and crushing at once the centre and flanks of the enemy. A single column advanced would find the enemy massed in its front at any point, especially since, from all precedent they would have from two to three days notice of our coming.

For operations from Fortress Monroe, from Beaufort, and down the Mississippi, heavy columns will be required. Some of these will go forward, but it must evidently be to the retarding of movements in other points. Kentucky and Tennessee will need more men, by many thousands. There are many places inviting attack and urging it by the memories of the war already accumulated. If it requires one million men in the summer, to give us, by early in the summer, the progress which alone will demonstrate that the Government is in earnest, with a loyal and earnest people to back it, the million men will be forthcoming. This will be the earliest work of Congress, and all through the North there are regiments for acceptance. There have been several recent instances of rejection of new regiments offered, and a week should not pass, of the coming session, before the entrance is free to all comers. The people are understanding better the work before them, and it will only rest with Government to direct and give shape to their zeal. The winter will not be lost in the North, whatever our operations in the South, that sees the army we need ready to take the field in the Spring.

THE BEAUFORT NEGROES.

We think that enough tears have been shed over the pilferings and other "outrages" of the negroes at Beaufort, who are said to have gutted some of their masters' houses after the latter had shot several of them and deserted the rest. True, it was a sad exhibition of human depravity for those ignorant slaves to rob and defile the mansions of such high born rebels as Barnwell Rhett and General Drayton! But have we not bemoaned it about long enough? Would it not be better for our officers at Port Royal to cease denouncing the blacks, and look after their rebel masters awhile? Two weeks have elapsed since Com. Dupont cleared away the obstacles to a landing for our troops, and the only thing we have heard from that quarter since is, that Gen. Sherman sent his proclamation ten miles into the interior by the hands of a Lieutenant and a surgeon, who tried to force it upon a rebel clergyman, who wouldn't take it but who finally consented to deliver it to another clergyman, who claimed to be a British subject—the Lieutenant assuring all persons whom he met that the outrages perpetrated at Beaufort were committed by negroes. How sad it was that Sambo and Cuffee should have abused the confidence of Mr. Rhett and Gen. Drayton during their absence?

It was supposed that Gen. Sherman went to South Carolina to fight the most desperate gang of parricides that ever took up arms against their country. Secretary Cameron assured us that, to meet the peculiar exigencies of that latitude, he had given the commander of the expedition authority to employ the slaves in any manner he should deem most advantageous, "whether in squads, or companies, or otherwise," and for this purpose he had sent a large extra supply of arms. Yet, so far from resorting to this element of strength, our officers seem to be sniveling over the lawless condition of the Beaufort negroes, who have simply followed the example of their masters in rebellion and robbery, though on a much smaller scale. The country had high hopes of Gen. Sherman. Sherman's battery had won an enviable fame. Squeamishness towards slavery and the suavity of a dancing master towards rebels who are prating about black flags, were not supposed to be among his distinguishing traits. Bloodshed and victory, without mouthing or compunction, were hopefully looked for from him. They have not come yet, and the promise is not flattering, if slavery is to be treated after this gingerly fashion. Gen. Sherman might ere this have had five thousand able bodied negroes drilling or laboring in his camp, if he had acted upon the authority placed in his hands. Yet, in a county which has six loyal blacks to one rebel white man, he seems to have nothing to do but to hedge himself with earthworks and bewail the bad conduct of the Beaufort slaves.

THE CASE OF MISSOURI.

The Government does right in calling its forces back from the pursuit of Price, leaving garrisons at a few points, as Jefferson City, Rolla and St. Louis, and organizing its men in the field where treason and rebellion can be hit below the belt. Up to this time, the Union men of Missouri have contended that they were a large majority in the State, and we have never questioned their claim; but, up to this time, they have displayed little or no inclination to fight for the Government and the cause they profess to love; though whenever assailed or threatened, they have been loud in their clamors for protection by our loyal troops. This disposition of these men to accept all and give nothing, has become so notorious among our commanders there, that it is commonly said that if all the Unionists were sent out of the State, the management of the rebels would be easier by an hundred-fold. It is true that the profession of Union sentiments is almost invariably made with the reservation that he who makes it is entitled to stay at home and pursue his ordinary business, while his neighbors of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, send their troops to guard his pig-pens and hen-roosts from secession marauders; and it is further true as a rule, that, if the protection fails, and the "Unionist" is compelled to take up arms, he does so in the rebel cause!

These are statements which will in some places challenge belief, and in others provoke criticism; but they are made with a complete knowledge of the facts or the situation, and they are fully substantiated by every event of the campaign. Our firm belief in their truth is our justification when we say that we are glad to know that the people of Missouri, with the exceptions that we have named, are left to work out their own salvation, and that the choice is thrown upon them to fight or be impressed into the rebel ranks. Beyond the necessity of keeping up a communication with Kansas and the Indian country, and of holding such places as have strategic importance, we know no reason for making any further demonstrations in the State. The experiment of stationing sentinels over mule stables, and lines of pickets around goose pastures, has been played out. From seventy thousand to eighty thousand men have been engaged in that interesting and soldierly business, at a cost of a sum that is almost fabulous in amount, with what results everybody knows. A blow in Tennessee, threatening New Orleans and Mobile will effectually dispose of Price and his guerillas; and for the rest, they may be turned over to the tender mercies of Jim Lane and his Kansas Brigade. The latter, increased to ten thousand, and authorized to make war as if they were in earnest, would, under their leader, purge the State of its rebel element or make a demand for grave-diggers that half a dozen States could not supply.

THE REALITIES OF THE WAR.

We needed perhaps, although the experience was bitter, all the alliterative lessons of this war, from Bull Run to Belmont, to teach the loyal people of the North the realities of this war, and that the enemies of the Government were in earnest, fierce and implacable. Suppose Port Royal had followed within sixty days the President's Proclamation. Who believes that a sympathy would not have passed through the North to the effect of enervating the military spirit then freshly awakened. We should have heard on every hand that our Southern brethren are rash and impulsive, hot-headed, but mean nothing. What have our reverses taught us but the realities of the conflict? Their record is carried through all the Border States, and their bigotry and fanatic zeal in the work of war, their deeds have established beyond a question.

The rebels, in earnest, confiscate the property of Union men, and burn or destroy whatever they cannot carry off. Their march is marked by the smoking dwellings, the desolated fields and stockless farms of loyal and devoted citizens. It took us all this time to discover this, and the fate of Warsaw is but another lesson. And what are the remedies but the bayonet? Have the honeyed proclamations of some of our Generals, hat in hand, availed anything? Is there any soothing syrup that shall appease such men as those that massacre at Guyandotte, and ruthlessly burn and destroy at Warsaw? The days for documentary war have passed away, and the work, though it be one that our people shrank from, bearing all things, hoping all things, long after Freedom was shackled and manhood compromised, the work of war must go on until the rebels are made to know, and history to record that to revolt against Government is to call out sharp and thorough retribution. Officers like Lane, and Turchin, Jennison and Zeigler, have already set the example. The kid-glove policy must be thrown by.

The Federal Forces in Kentucky.

The new commander of the Department of Kentucky has now an army in the field of at least 70,000 men, well supplied and thoroughly organized. Persons who have been inclined to excuse Gen. Sherman's do-nothing policy, must have overlooked the fact that the army collected under his orders is better than any other west of the Potomac, and only excelled by that. At no time in the progress of the campaign in Kentucky has the rebel force under Buckner and Zollicoffer borne any comparison to our own. We have outnumbered them by more than two to one from the start. We are probably three to one to-day. And when the great mass of soldiers that are to be withdrawn from the abandoned battle fields of Western Virginia are joined to the army on Green River, we shall outnumber even the largest estimate of the rebel force by four or five to one. At no time in the whole progress of the war, and at no point in its extended battle front, has there been such an opportunity as in Kentucky to strike a thundering blow—an opportunity, too, that has been lost by paltering indecision and weakness.

That our readers may understand how this army of Kentucky is made up, we enumerate the regiments as follows:

FROM ILLINOIS.—The 7th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 24th, 28th, 34th, 40th and 41st regiments; in all nine.

FROM INDIANA.—The 6th, 10th, 11th, 23d, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d and 48d regiments; in all sixteen.

FROM OHIO.—The 1st, 2d, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 31st, 33d, 35th, 38th, 49th, 51st, and 59th regiments; in all seventeen.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The 77th, 78th and 79th regiments, constituting Gen Negley's brigade; three.

FROM MICHIGAN.—The 9th regiment

FROM WISCONSIN.—The 1st, 10th and 11th regiments; three.

FROM MINNESOTA.—The 2d and 3d regiments; two.

Here are fifty-one regiments of infantry, which, with batteries of artillery and squadrons of cavalry that are attached, will at an easy calculation give at least 50,000 troops as the number of men from the seven loyal States on the border. Kentucky has herself furnished 20,000 (some say 25,000,) and there are a couple of regiments of refugee Tennesseans who will fight like giants, give them once the chance. A total of 70,000 men for this army is, therefore, an inside rather than an outside estimate. It is probable that the army of Western Virginia will be drawn upon for 20,000 men. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin can furnish 20,000 fresh troops with all ease in the next ten days. The army under Gen. Halleck that will be available to operate along down the river, and still leave his posts behind him well fortified, is not less than 30,000. Here, then, is a grand body of 140,000 western troops, assembled and in process of assembling on the line from Cairo to Cumberland Gap, for a simultaneous advance in three grand columns upon Memphis, Middle Tennessee and East Tennessee. The men are ready, and the people. The remaining contingency is with the leaders.

The Rebel Navy or Privateers.

Few persons have a just idea of the magnitude of the rebel navy and the number of privateers-men now afloat in search of prey. The New York *Herald* foots up fifty-five vessels (36 steamers, 16 schooners, 2 brigs and uncertain) belonging to the clan of privateers, and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* has a list of forty-two of these (30 steamers, 1 brig and 11 schooners) with their location when last heard from, for the information of trading vessels that are warned to "look out." The vessels in the *Herald's* list that are not included in the others are locked up in Southern ports by our blockade, waiting for a chance to get out. Altogether the active privateers-men carry 78 guns, and are a formidable gang of robbers. Capt. Semmes is now in England for the purchase of a first class steamer, that shall be more formidable than all the above put together, and the British government, although under its neutrality proclamation forbidding the export of arms to the Northern States, cannot be relied upon to interfere in this matter, inasmuch as the rebel agents have had perfect impunity hitherto. The rebels have in addition to vessels fitted out or prepared for the high seas, twenty-two of the largest sized Mississippi steamers, seized from Northern owners, and twelve large ocean steamers (such as the Star of the West) captured or confiscated, but not as yet turned to any use. All in all, their ocean and river marine foots up eighty-eight vessels.

Of naval officers, the rebels have nine captains (commodores) formerly connected with the U. S. navy, of these Hollins is the Flag-Officer. They have 25 commanders, 24 lieutenants, and others from each grade of the service, footing up eighty-seven trained officers. Not much is to be feared from the "Mosquito fleet" except by our trading vessels, and these are now arming themselves and going prepared for any emergency. The rebels have captured nearly enough property on the high seas thus far to pay all expenses, and do not seem to be disconcerted by the loss either of their prizes or their privateers. We have already destroyed some half a dozen privateers, but like their emblematic mosquito, fifty fresh subjects have sprung up at each funeral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is believed by those at Washington who are supposed to know, that one of the first acts passed by Congress, next month, will be statute authorising the President to confiscate the property held North by the Southern rebels. There may be some constitutional objections, but the issue of the war raises a necessity that, like other necessities already solved, must be higher than the Constitution.

—The City Councils of Washington have set apart Thursday, the 28th instant, as a day of thanksgiving in the District of Columbia. It will be generally observed as a holiday. The Departments will not be closed, but mercantile business generally throughout the city will, it is said, be suspended after noonday.

—Our grand expedition having "fortified" at Port Royal, while the rebels have gathered and "fortified" all around, has devoted itself, among other things, to a Court Martial. With nothing else to do, this may perhaps serve to amuse the troops for a while. The court is presided over by Col. Benj. C. Flint, of the 50th Pennsylvania regiment.

—A Nashville paper some time since killed Sam Houston, of Texas, and the Northern papers indulged in obituaries of the old veteran. A Memphis paper now brings him to life again, and says at last accounts he was recovering from a severe illness, and was deemed out of danger.

—It has become fashionable in Baltimore, for the *elite* of the town to belong to Soldiers' Relief Associations. Among the ladies who are on the rolls are Mrs. Reverdy Johnson, Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Thomas Morris, Mrs. Dr. McKenzie, Mrs. Albert, Mrs. McKim, and a host of others, equal in standing and at the very topmost round of fashionable life, with wealth to back them. They have fine capacious rooms in Lexington street for their quarters, where the American flag streams out constantly. These noblewomen are in constant attendance, seeing to and supplying every want of sick and disabled soldiers. The institution is doing a vast amount of good. It has grown wonderfully popular. Large donations in money and goods, provisions, sweetmeats and delicacies of every kind, beside clothing, are pouring into it hourly.

—David Tod, the Union Governor elect of Ohio, has prohibited the circulation or sale of the Cleveland *Herald*, on the Mahoning railroad, of which he is President, because it dares to criticize the acts of the Government and its agents, and thus, as the astute Tod understands it, "gives aid and comfort to our enemies." We think Mr. Tod has made an ass of himself without any reasonable compensation therefor.

—It is stated that at least 40,000 troops of Gen. Fremont's Springfield army, will be collected at Benton Barracks before another week, and will then be brigaded afresh and put in serviceable order for the trip down to Memphis, which all are expecting will be taken. Gen. Halleck, under order of the War Department, does not recognize the Brigade Commanders named by Gen. Fremont, and they are ordered back to their regiments. The names of new Brigadiers are being canvassed.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes:

The statement in several of the journals reflecting upon the character of Capt. John Marston, of the United States Navy, while in command of the blockading squadron at the port of Charleston, for allowing the steamer Nashville to escape, proves to be most unfounded. The Nashville did not run the blockade at Charleston with the rebel commissioners, Mason and Slidell, and therefore the whole story falls to the ground. Capt. Marston is a Philadelphian, an officer of high repute, and one of the most loyal and devoted patriots in the country.

—Ohio has some thirty or more infantry regiments in process of recruiting, with an average of perhaps 500 enlisted men to each. Unless they are filled up by the 20th inst., those not complete will be taken in hand by the State authorities and consolidated for immediate service.

—The work of preparing Ball Island, near Sandusky, for the reception of prisoners of war and of the State, goes forward rapidly. An enclosure will be made of 180 acres, and houses built for the accommodation of the different classes of prisoners. It is said the prisoners at Fort Warren, including Mason and Slidell, will be brought there.

—Col. Whittlesey, who has had in charge the fortifications about Cincinnati, has obtained from the Government a lot of howitzers, which are a more serviceable arm than the huge bugbears that were some time since elevated upon the heights. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

We believe that all fears that a division of the rebel army would quarter in Cincinnati during the winter are now thoroughly dispelled; but as the fortifications have been constructed, it is proper that they should be supplied with something else than the unwieldy "dogs of war" now on their heights. The rebels may not come knocking at our doors—indeed, we are quite sure they never will—but "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

—The canal tolls received at Buffalo during the season of 1861, to the 10th of November, amount to $2,056,504; or twice the receipts of last year, and four times the receipts of two years ago. The canal has been doing its utmost all through the season. Navigation is not yet closed, but it will be fortunate if boats now on the way get into winter quarters at either end. The largest toll ever received in one day at any office on the canal was taken at Buffalo on the 11th inst., the amount being $35,947.38. On the 15th the receipts were $30,583.86. The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 1st, says:—

The prospects of the carrying trade for the ensuing season are full of cheer, and there is every reason to believe that even a more thriving business will be done in 1862, both upon the canal and lakes, than that chronicled by the above figures. Numbers of new boats, we learn, are already contracted for in this city, and several are put upon the stocks. Local ship-building interests are prospering, and every member of the commercial fraternity is looking beyond the winter with securely founded hope.

—A gentleman of Concord, N. H., who has had some military experience, when duly authorized, proposes to raise a regiment of artillery, consisting of six hundred men, exclusive of the officers, to be armed with one hundred rifled guns, of the most approved pattern of the capacity to carry a two pound ball two and one-half miles, and with the necessary number of chambers capable of making not less than thirty discharges in a minute. Each gun to be mounted on a two-wheeled light carriage, and carrying its own ammunition boxes, and to be drawn and managed in battle by six men each, instead of horses—the men drawing their own carriages by the use of bricoles instead of drag ropes. Their extreme lightness will enable them to be readily passed over fences and ditches, or up embankments. The men will also carry side arms.

—The Philadelphia *Press* counts up that there has been a loss of $187,000 in the destruction of mills near that city engaged on army contracts.

—A correspondent on board the ship Great Republic describes with a graphic pen the suffering of the horses during the great storm off the North Carolina coast:

At 8 p. m., for some reason, the Vanderbilt let go our hawsers. It made a fearful commotion among our horses for a few minutes. Then the ship rolled fearfully, the decks at every roll standing at an angle of 45 degrees. The horses plunged madly, as if they would set everything loose. Many of them gave utterance to most mortal groans, while others, in their desperation, buried their teeth in the wood of their stalls and mangers. I was below through the whole of it, keeping my men to their duty as well as I could, which was not very well, for they ran for safety every chance they could get. One horse, as I stood by him, turned a complete summerset, his heels striking where his heels stood. When he came down the horse next to him kicked him in the head, almost killing him. I could do nothing but let him struggle till morning, when I had him killed and thrown overboard. Another horse dropped dead without a struggle, and two others were so badly injured that I had them killed and thrown overboard, making the loss in all that night four horses.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

John Cochrane's Speech—Cameron's Endorsement—He is not Satisfied with Sherman's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1861.

To the Editors of the Independent:

The Government seems to be moving steadily onward on the slavery question, so far as it is connected with the war. One can hardly credit his senses while reading the speeches of Mr. Cameron, Secretary of War, and Col John Cochrane, out at the camp of the U. S. Chasseurs last Wednesday. The Administration was alarmed at Gen. Fremont's proclamation, yet within a month after its most important member next to the President, gives open utterance to the boldest anti-slavery doctrines.

The scene presented at the camp of Col. Cochrane's regiment last Wednesday afternoon, was singular and gratifying. The camp is situated northeast of the city, just beyond the outskirts of the town, where the brown woods and purple hills give a very handsome setting to the picture of military life. The day was pleasant—a snatch of Indian summer in November—and the soldiers of the regiment seemed to enjoy that which reminded them very forcibly of home. A political speech in camp is not a usual occurrence and the troops looked forward to it with something like the feelings that an expected day at home would excite. The Colonel of the regiment drew his men up as if for a political lecture at a New York mass-meeting, and for the time being the soldier was sunk in the "fellow-citizen." The speech of Col. Cochrane was one of the best made anywhere since the war broke out, and the speaker grappled the wild beast of slavery right by the horns. Whenever he uttered a sentiment particularly radical, the cheering among the troops became enthusiastic. He could not say anything too strong in favor of slave emancipation to suit the temper of the troops, and yet these men had been attracted to the regiment by the name of the Colonel, and John Cochrane was a Breckinridge Democrat. Secretary Cameron sat in his carriage during the entire speech, and many persons present felt certain that he would dislike its strong position against slavery, and these were very much surprised when the Secretary rose in his carriage and declared that he approved of the sentiments just uttered by Col. Cochrane. At this announcement the troops gave vent to their pleasure in rounds of vociferous applause.

The fact is indisputable that the Secretary of War and a majority of the members of the Administration favor an emancipation policy whenever the proper hour arrives. It is also ascertained that Secretary Cameron *is not satisfied* with the proclamations and assurances given to the people of South Carolina by Gen. Sherman. There is too much of the slave-catching spirit in them to suit the spirit of the times.

There is a strong demand on the part of the people just now for re-inforcements to be sent to South Carolina. The public sentiment favors the rapid concentration of loyal troops near Beaufort, and fifteen or twenty thousand will be immediately sent on. The colonels of regiments in the vicinity of Washington are begging to be allowed the privilege of going as a part of the re-inforcements. The desire of spending the winter in a mild climate, and especially of participating in the contest with the fiery-headed people of South Carolina, is almost violent among the soldiers who have led an inactive life for weeks and months upon the banks of the Potomac.

Gen Halleck's Policy of Campaign—An Advance down the River.

[St. Louis Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A large force is at work on the gun-boats and mortar flats, and all will be sent forward to Cairo within the present week. The engagement of steamers for transportation of troops and supplies, &c., will not at all be difficult, for the tunnage laid up at this port and now idle, is immense and ample to carry 100,000 men. General Halleck has not yet intimated his policy, but as "straws show which way the wind blows," so do preparations and movements indicate the future advance of our army. Co-operating with the forces in Kentucky, Gen. Halleck will move on to Tennessee overland and down the Mississippi River, and the opinion is now entertained that by the 1st of March the Union forces will have complete possession of that State, and possibly be on their onward march further south.

The railroads in this State are to be held by Government troops, so that other parts of the State will be of little benefit to the rebels. Jefferson City is now strongly fortified, and impregnable to any force that can be brought against it.

Twenty thousand troops have arrived at Tipton, and are expected at Jefferson City to-morrow, *en route* for St. Louis. These divisions of the army will be stationed at the Barracks for a few days preparatory to making the great movement South.

General Halleck is in his new quarters, and as a contrast I send you the present expenses for headquarters, as compared with the rental for headquarters under Fremont. The rooms for Generals Halleck and Curtis, Quartermaster, Adjutant General, Master of Transportation, Commissary, &c., are now adjoining each other, at a rent of $2,200 per annum. The buildings rented under Fremont for these same offices amount to $14,500 per annum.

Major-Generals Halleck and Fremont had an interview last night at the residence of the latter. General Fremont laid before General Halleck his plans, movements, &c, together with all information he was in possession of, as to the strength and condition of the army late under his command. The interview was very pleasant, but the views of the two Generals are quite different as to the manner of carrying on the campaign.

Colonel Blair was introduced to General Halleck for the first time this morning.

A Case of Confiscation.

[Washington Cor. New York Evening Post.]

A well-authenticated case of rebel confiscation of slaves and other property belonging to a Union woman, a native of Chicago, has been reported. The lady in question married the citizen of a Virginia town, and brought him a handsome property. He died a year or two since, and when the rebellion broke out it found the lady residing with a Southern brother-in-law. As she expressed her sympathies for the legitimate Government, her property was instantly seized, as if she were a subject of the Federal Government, and the whole of it was confiscated, down to some household slaves. Some bank stock in Baltimore they made an attempt to seize without success. At this moment one of the lady's Southern brothers-in-law owns near a hundred thousand dollars worth of property in Chicago, upon which this very year he has succeeded in obtaining his rents and interest.

SLIDELL'S EARLY EXPLOITS.—In a sketch of the early career of Slidell in New York, the *Tribune* says:

Early in life he went to the South, having been detected in an infamous crime, from the immediate consequences of which he escaped by sliding down a water-pipe from a chamber window. A duel afterward followed; and having nearly added murder to adultery, he fled.

THE GREAT REVIEW.

70,000 Men in Line.

ALL WASHINGTON HAS A HOLIDAY.

Wednesday was a day long to be remembered by the Army of the Potomac, and by the tens of thousands of people who witnessed the grand review of 70,000 men at Bailey's Cross Roads. The distance was about ten miles from Washington, via Long Bridge and Hunter's Chapel. From an early hour of the morning the road was lined with carriages and pedestrians, and Washington was quite stripped of people and horses. There was a free "go" to the review, but sentinels were stationed all along the road to prevent persons from turning off the direct course. At Hunter's Chapel the line was turned to the right to Ball's Cross Roads, and thence past Upton's Hill to Taylor's tavern, where, turning to the left again, the crowd were brought up upon Munson's Hill, below which was the ground for the review. The scene along the route beggars all description. Every man, woman, and child in Washington and the vicinity, who could get away, was en route for the scene of action. The crowd all passed near Falls Church, about two miles from where the rebel cavalry made the dash at our pickets at Brush's Farm two days before. Wherever the eye could reach, there was nothing to be noticed by the strangers but tents, forts and soldiers. No fence remains, but few houses, and war's desolation is everywhere visible.

Ten fortifications, with siege guns and bristling bayonets of the guard, met our gaze on the way out. Upon the peak of Munson's Hill was obtained a view that, perhaps, can be seen but once in a lifetime. Washington, in the distance, can be plainly seen, with its white dome; and in the valley towards Bailey's Cross Roads, or directly east, lies the Army of the Potomac. The cavalry, artillery and infantry marched in all directions in a space two miles long and one wide. All the fences and houses had been ruined, and the ground happened to be the very fields which were so hotly contested by the pickets of the contending armies last summer, and where so many of our pickets were shot. The rebel forts on Munson's and Mason's Hills were sources of much attraction.

At twelve o'clock, noon, a cortege, consisting of President Lincoln and lady in an open barouche, followed by Secretary Seward and daughter, and Frederick Seward and lady; in another General Cameron, Mrs. General Cameron, Miss Maggie Cameron; and Miss Warford in another, the President's Secretaries, Messrs. Nicolay and Hay; in another, Colonel Thomas Alcott and his two nieces, and the Misses Stuart; and Postmaster Walborn and one or two reporters, mounted, left Washington for the grand review. Another carriage had the family of General Barry, and one or two persons whom we did not recognize.

The troops, numbering seventy-five thousand, rank and file, were drawn up in line, forming three sides of a square. Upon the right were cavalry and artillery, and on the left were the Pennsylvania Reserves of General McCall, with the famous plumes of the buck tails in front. Around this immense plain thousands and tens of thousands of people and vehicles were gathered. Munson's Hill was swarming with people; the trees and houses were covered with boys, some of them of large growth; and the air was heavy and damp, making an overcoat very pleasant.

On reaching the flagstaff, General Cameron got out of his carriage and mounted a fierce looking horse. Considerable time was lost in getting the troops into the proper position. The centre of the field presented an animated scene. Hundreds of aids and orderlies galloped in all directions, carrying orders for the different brigades.

While we were waiting the arrival of General McClellan in the centre, officers rode over one another, and some were badly, if not fatally injured. An ambulance was driven up and they were taken off to the rear. About 12¼ o'clock Gen. McClellan rode to the centre, as a grand salute was fired, escorted by the Second and Fifth Regular Cavalry, and his Body Guard, under Major Barker, and the Generals in command of the different divisions. General McClellan was mounted upon his favorite charger. He immediately took a position in front of a small cedar tree to the left of the President's carriage, and his Generals and Staff and Major Barker's squadron around him. A number of invited guests and favored ones soon got in and surrounded the President's carriage.

At a quarter past one o'clock the President, Mr. Seward and Col. Scott mounted horses and rode over to Gen. McClellan, and all then started to review the army. They first passed down by Gen. McCall's Division, and as the party, consisting of some three hundred officers, Generals and their Staffs rode up, the troops commenced to cheer and the bands to play. Our horses were galloped along, and from the start there was one terrific roar kept up the whole way, though making the scene intensely thrilling. As the party was passing through the Pennsylvania Reserve, General McDowell's horse fell and threw him to the ground. He was picked up by Generals McClellan and McCall, and soon mounted. Secretary Seward could not keep up and was left behind, Col. Scott stuck to it pretty well, and the President and Secretary Cameron held out all the way through. It took half an hour to gallop along in front at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. It is impossible to give any idea of the appearance of the different regiments, as all appeared faultless, and every man looked the soldier. After passing around, a position was taken and orders were given for the column to move. First came General McCall with the finest division on review. The regularity and steady marching drew forth much praise from the best judges on the field. After they passed they filed off to the right and marched at once to their camp some ten miles distant.

Then followed Gen. Heintzelman's Division, which passed to the left, and marched some fifteen miles to their post. The Divisions of Generals Smith, Franklin, Porter and McDowell brought up the rear, and each was dismissed and marched directly to their camp. It took the immense army three hours to pass, and the men marching one hundred abreast. Had they marched in the usual form, it would have taken eighteen hours instead of three. They moved in the following order by battalions:

Gen. McCall's Division—Twelve regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

Gen. Heintzelman's Division—Seven regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

Gen. Smith's Division—Twelve regiments of infantry, two batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

Gen. Franklin's Division—Twelve regiments of infantry, three batteries, and one regiment of cavalry.

Gen. Blenker's Division—Eleven regiments of infantry, two batteries, and Deckett's regiment of mounted riflemen.

Gen. Fitz John Porter's Division—Thirteen regiments of infantry, three batteries, and two regiments of cavalry.

Gen. McDowell's Division—Eleven regiments of infantry, three batteries and one regiment of cavalry.

Making a total of seventy regiments of infantry, seventeen batteries, and seven regiments of cavalry, perhaps, in all, about *seventy thousand men*, forming only a portion of the Army of the Potomac. The time occupied in passing was three hours, the divisions in order returning to their respective encampments.

To guard against any possible surprise while the divisions were forming, the pickets on the outposts had been considerably strengthened.

We unhesitatingly pronounce this the greatest review the world ever saw. The manner in which such an immense mass of troops were worked about in such a small space shows the effect of military discipline. Before such a column as was there wielded, no enemy could stand, and any batteries would be stormed or cavalry exterminated unless they were equal in numbers and drill. It was five o'clock when the people turned their faces towards Washington, and as we rode in the road was full from one side to the other all the way to Washington. Not less than ten thousand people witnessed this great review, and many of whom could not recross the Long Bridge until near midnight.

An Hour Among the Ordnance.

The Philadelphia *Press* has an interesting sketch of a visit paid to Bridesburg Arsenal, near that city, which at this time will interest our readers. Premising by a detailed description that the shell fuses are filled by a costly and newly invented machine, other points of interest we collate in details as follows:

The Phoenix Iron Company is now engaged in filling a contract with the Government for 300 three-inch guns. Immediately upon their completion, our army will be in a condition to make an aggressive move with every prospect of success.

The projectiles to be used with these guns are oblong shells, the casting of which in sufficient quantities will, perhaps, require months. Contrary to the generally received opinion, the fuse of a shell is never placed toward the vent-hole of the gun, but directed to the muzzle. How it becomes ignited in the charge is altogether a mystery—the more inexplicable in the case of the projectile just referred to, inasmuch as its base is surrounded with an expansive rim of lead to fit the bore most accurately; so that it would seem almost impossible for even the gases generated in the chamber to come in contact with the fuse. Mr. Perkins informs us that some years ago he experimented with shell at West Point. He found that when placed in the gun, fuses foremost, they infariably failed to explode; and an oblong projectile being made, with fuses upon *either side*, the fuse-plugs were blown away in the discharge, and the shell, as before, remained unexploded. The subject, to say the least, is a curious one.

THE FUSE PLUGS.

The work of casting plugs for the shells is entrusted to careful and intelligent lads, varying in age from twelve to fifteen years. They are furnished with moulds which are filled with a molten composition of tin, lead, copper, and antimony. The plugs are about 2½ inches in length, and on their exterior they are provided with a thread, which screws into the vertex of the shell. A circular opening, about half an inch in diameter, passes lengthwise through their centres, and allows of the insertion of the fuse. They are now being cast at the rate of 300 per day.

TIMING THE FUSES.

What is meant by timing a fuse, is so regulating its chemical composition that it shall burn for a specified time before exploding the shell. As may be supposed, it is an operation of considerable nicety. The fuses now being made at the arsenal (which are intended for Phoenixville ... projectiles) will burn precisely eleven seconds. One of them was yesterday tested, for the first time in our presence. Being screwed firmly in the jaws of a vice, a bar of iron, heated to a cherry red, was applied to it. Instantly a lanceolate-shaped flame (if we may so speak) shot up to a height of three inches, assuming a whitish-yellow hue, except around its base and lower edges, where the color alternated from blue to violet. It burned with all the violence of a flame produced by an oxyhydrogen blowpipe, and was accompanied by a very perceptible hissing sound. As the combustion progressed, this sound became more and more audible, and its termination was marked by a sort of sibilant puff, and the ascension of an unpleasantly odorous column of smoke. The cover of the fuse, strange to say, was not destroyed. These fuses are composed simply of meal-powder and sulphur. The former ingredient will burn precisely two seconds to the inch, while a composition of one part of sulphur and two of meal-powder burns just five seconds to the inch. To increase the time of combustion, as when long ranges are desired, a greater proportion of sulphur must be added. We learn that 60,000 fuses are to be made at the arsenal.

THE FRICTION PRIMER.

This justly celebrated munition is being manufactured at the Bridesburg Arsenal in enormous quantities, a special building being devoted to it. It consists of a small brass tube, about an inch and a half in length, filled with detonating powder, which is discharged by the friction of a small wire, the wire being pulled by the gunner. The powder is inserted into the tube in the form of paste, to preclude all danger of explosion, and allowed to dry by evaporation. The tube is finally coated with varnish, which renders it water-proof. About 8,000 friction primers are now being turned out per day.

OTHER MUNITIONS.

One hundred and eighty thousand percussion caps are here manufactured, on an average, in each twenty-four hours. Sixty sheets of copper are thus consumed, each weighing three pounds. It is estimated that a sheet, which costs one dollar, will yield 2,240 caps. Fourteen thousand caps may be filled from a pound of fulminating powder. Since the outbreak of the war, 100,000 German arms have been sent hence to Washington and other points. Recently, between five and six thousand of them have been inspected here and sent forward, and about eight thousand more are daily expected to arrive.

About two hundred persons are now employed in the establishment. One hundred of them are engaged in the making of percussion caps, friction primers, etc., under the constant personal supervision of Mr. Perkins.

FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

Arrivals by the Pacific Train—Incidents on the Way—News at Rolla.

[St. Louis Democrat, 22d.]

A number of officers came in on the Pacific train last evening, among whom were Generals Sigel and Asboth, Col. Osterhaus, Col. Greusler, and Adjutant Conant, from Rolla, and Col. Palmer, of the Fourteenth Illinois, from Tipton.

Among the passengers was, also, Major Adams, late of the rebel army, who resigned in disgust, and is now finding his way home to Monroe county.

There were about 160 invalid soldiers aboard the train, who were taken to the hospital.

Among the incidents on the way, the passengers mention the enthusiastic welcome given by the people of Franklin to Gen. Sigel, on the arrival of the train at that point. The band belonging to the regiment was present, and serenaded the General.

At Webster, a soldier belonging to the Home Guards, was shot by the accidental discharge of a musket, while getting out of the cars. The ball passed through his leg.

Sigel's division reached Rolla on Tuesday evening. Col. Coler, of the Twenty fifth Illinois, has been left in command, as Acting Brigadier General, during General Sigel's absence.

Gen. Asboth crossed the Gasconade river Tuesday evening, by making a bridge of wagons placed in the stream upon which boards were placed, so that his men passed over dry shod. The division arrived at Rolla Wednesday night.

The number of men, women and children who accompanied Gen. Sigel's division was estimated to be some two thousand. Families joined the army all along the route, fearing to remain under the rule of the rebels. It was absolutely painful to witness the distress of these people, in being obliged to remove from their homes. Many were stripped of nearly all they possessed, and the greatest difficulty was experienced by many in getting wagons. Every facility compatible with the nature of the case was afforded them by Gen. Sigel, and several detachments of cavalry acted as escorts to those in the rear.

At Lebanon intelligence was received by General Sigel of the capture made by the rebels of the Home Guards at Bohanon's Mills on Friday morning. A small detachment of cavalry was dispatched under command of Captain Waldemar to overhaul and capture the rebel band if possible, who were said to number one hundred and thirty men, and liberate the Home Guards, Col. Marshall, with the Benton Cadets, also, followed, in order to support the cavalry if necessary. Capt. Waldemar ascertained on the way that Col. Freeman, with his migratory band, was at Hartsville, and he took the road for that place, intending to surprise him. When within nine miles of the place, the rear guard of the rebels on the march from Bohanon's Mills were overtaken. They fled in the utmost confusion towards Hartsville, leaving in our possession, their captain, Bonahon, a man named Hargrass, two wagons, and five sheep. The road was strewn for some distance with several cumbrous articles, including a number of hats, which the rebels discharged instead of their guns, in order not to be impeded in their flight. As the news of our approach would be conveyed to Freeman by the fugitives, the further pursuit in the direction of Hartsville was abandoned, and the detachment returned to Lebanon.

At the latter place, Captain Waldermar arrested Col. W. W. Somers, Wm. Townsend, M. Stewart, and Wm. Gordon, and brought them to Rolla, where they were placed in the Fort to be kept as hostages for the good behavior of the Lebanonites. A proclamation was posted up assuring the latter that for every Union man killed in their vicinity, a hostage would have to hang. The other prisoners, Capt. Bonahon and Hargrass, were brought on the train to this city.

A Kentucky Endorsement of Colonel John Cochrane's Speech.

The manly speech of Col. John Cochrane, delivered in presence of his regiment at Washington, and endorsed on the spot by Secretary Cameron, has been variously commented upon by the loyal press of the border States, some of which, we are glad to observe, receive it with a more quiet appreciation of the crisis that called it out than is evinced by a portion of the press in the North. The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth* of the 18th has an able article on the subject, from which we extract:—

The policy indicated by Mr. Cochrane is exactly right, and in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare. We hope to see it adopted by the Government. It should have been at first. Had it been, many lives of loyal citizens would have been saved that were lost through the wishy-washy and anomalous conduct of the Government towards traitors in arms. Since the commencement of this most unnatural war, it has been safer to be a rebel than to be loyal to the Government. The extreme punishment of treason has thus far been an "oath of allegiance," which a rebel will take with as much *sang froid* as he would a gin cocktail. If a loyal man falls into the hands of traitors, his life pays the forfeit. The rebels are daily confiscating the property of Union men, and burning and otherwise destroying what they cannot make use of. Yet the Louisville *Democrat* would seem to desire the Government to protect the property of these destroyers, and thus prolong the struggle, while its own adherents must pay the expenses of the war which has been forced upon them, and suffer, unavenged, the depredations of an organized banditti.

Why should not the slaves of traitors in arms be confiscated to the use of the Government? The *Democrat* will not deny that slaves are property as clearly so as are mules. Is it right and proper to confiscate a mule, and put it to hauling transportation? If it is, why is it not equally right and proper to confiscate a slave for a driver of that mule? Both are property, and both are employed by the rebels in their attempt to destroy this Government. A traitor has no right to claim the protection of the laws of that country he is endeavoring to destroy. If he succeeds in his designs, the country, together with its laws, must go down. If the country succeeds, the traitor must fall. Why, then, fight him with one hand, and sustain him with the other? The position of the *Democrat* is both untenable and unreasonable.

In the course of an article on the subject, the *Democrat* says:

"This proposed descent to the level of the rebels in prosecuting war is a disgrace to the Government."

Whatever of disgrace attaches to such a policy would attach to the party inaugurating it.

We believe in "fighting the devil with fire." The *Democrat* would probably employ rosewater and jerky editorials on account of the superior respectability of the latter. The rebels employ armed negroes, armed savages; they resort to all sorts of base means, even to piracy upon the high seas. They poison wells, and when they can—as at Guyandotte—they resort to assassination.

Here is an advertisement which appeared in a late number of the Norfolk (Va.) *Day Book:*

"Attention, Rattlesnakes!—Charge with fell poison and be prepared to strike. We find many subjects in this town who must receive the force of our renown. Call early at the hall and hear the big snake. Little snakes keep your eyes open, and bring in the list of those unfriendly to our holy cause. By order of THE BIG RATTLE."

It is all stuff to talk about fighting such an enemy on "high points." The Government has been trying the experiment some eight months with indifferent success. If we meet a Big Rattle in our path we mash his head, if we can.

The *Democrat* further says:

"We are aware that the rebels are destroying the property of loyal States and loyal men. There are no base means they do not resort to; but the Government has no right to follow the infamous example. It has full power to put down this rebellion without resorting to lawless and revolutionary means. If it has not the power, better give it up than to adopt such means."

The *Democrat* is not so much in love with the Union as we had supposed. While an unscrupulous band of traitors are resorting to all manner of base means, the Government must confine itself to what would be strictly lawful under the Constitution, before the laws and the Constitution were set at defiance by the rebels. It must not use "revolutionary" means to suppress revolution, &c., &c.

The logic of the *Democrat* is not sound. It amounts in effect to this:

"The rebels have very poor arms, mostly smooth bores and flint locks. The Government has flint locks and smooth bores enough to put down this rebellion, and it ought not to employ Sharp's rifles and 'coffee mill guns.' If the Government has not the power to put down the rebellion without resorting to such means, (i. e., taking advantages of the enemy) then it had better give it (the Union, we suppose) up."

With due deference to the superior wisdom of the editor of the *Democrat*, we must be permitted to remark that this talk about "unlawful and revolutionary means" in putting down the most unrighteous and causeless rebellion that ever existed, strikes us as non sense of a very high order. The blood of thousands of men, who were called from their peaceful pursuits to resist this rebellion, is now crying from the ground for vengeance. The wails of widows and fatherless children are heard from one end of this broad land to the other. Homes desolated, families broken up, every business pursuit prostrated, and all for what? Because a gang of unscrupulous politicians had lost their hold on the public plunder; because, as they could no longer rule, they determined to ruin. Are they now entitled to any consideration? How can they claim the protection of the laws they wilfully broke, or of the laws of nations which they have disregarded, or of the laws of nature which they constantly violate.

Let this barbarous rebellion be crushed out. We care not how, so it be done quickly.

Wintering Government Horses.

[From the Philadelphia Press, of Thursday.]

An impression having gone abroad that a party from this city had taken a thousand horses to winter, subject to the order of the Government at Washington, a number of persons have lately visited Perryville, with a view to obtaining similar contracts. Advices from that point state that, at present, the officers of that department have no orders to put out horses or mules on board; and, judging from the immense quantities of hay and grain already stored and still arriving there, it is clear that no animals will be given out to winter. Several thousand horses were sent to Perryville from Washington some time ago, on account of the scarcity of feed there, after the blockading of the Potomac. Sheds for these have already been erected there. As to the mule teams, it is impossible to say anything with any degree of certainty. Trains of wagons are being sent off every week. If any teams are kept at Perryville over winter temporary shedding will no doubt be erected to protect them against the inclement weather.

For the information of aspirants we may state that the "outfit" of a wagon-master is a mare to ride, pack saddle, surcingle, saddle-cloth or blanket, pair brass spurs, Colt's navy revolver, holster, belt, brass plate, with the initials U. S. on it, &c.

The old trains are having two mules added to their teams, making six mules to each wagon. The compensation of drivers will be increased, as a matter of course. This is in accordance with the late order from the War Department, requiring each Government team to consist of six horses.

Canvas tents, capable of seating twenty-five to thirty men, have been ordered for the teamsters. Sheet-iron stoves have also been ordered. These will be placed in the centre of the tent, leaving room enough for the men to seat themselves around them. Some of them have already arrived at Perryville.

Gen. McClellan at Headquarters.

The following from Mr. Russell's last letter to the London *Times* is a sketch of rare and excellent fidelity, and will give the reader a better view of matters discussed than many of them could learn from a week's sojourn in Washington.

General McClellan left his quarters in Washington on Friday, and spent nearly all Saturday in examining the front of the position along which he is slowly pushing his battalions; and his unusual absence from the city gave rise to many of the queer eccentricities of expression called rumors. It must be pleasant to get away sometimes from cabinet ministers and statesmen, though, truth to tell, the General is not much concerned about keeping them waiting, for as yet he feels his legs very strong under him. He is standing on the supports of all the United States, but one step may make him know his feet are of clay, that soft and yielding stuff which is only to be hardened in the fire of victorious battle. His quarters are in a pleasant house at the corner of a square—not unlike that of Gordon or Euston. By day the doors and windows are open; a sentry in blue tunic, blue cap, blue trousers, all without what are called facings, brass buttons, with a distracted eagle thereupon, and a waistbelt with a brass buckle inscribed "U. S." walks up and down, generally with a pipe or cigar in his mouth, and his firelock carried horizontally over his shoulder, so as to bring the bayonet on a level with any eye of which the unwary owner may be coming round the corner. Several dragoon horses are hitched up by the rail and the trees along the pavement, standing patiently and good naturedly, as American horses are wont to do, or, at most, stamping and kicking off the flies which in the United States try patience and good temper so hardly. At the door are ready orderlies—two quick, intelligent young men, who are civil without being servile, and who, in being so, afford some contrast to the various very independent soldiers lounging or sitting on the steps reading newspapers, and waiting for answers to their messages. There is a sort of "Open Sesame" air about the place which does not prevent the secrets inside being well kept. In the parlors are seated officers and visitors smoking or talking. The tables are covered with a litter of papers and journals and torn envelopes, and the clacking tongue of the telegraph instrument resounds through the building. The General is generally up stairs, and sundry gentle Cerberi bar the entrance to his presence, nor is he destitute of the art of making himself invisible when he pleases. His staff are excellent men, I am told, and most courteous and gentlemanly, I know, so far as my personal experience goes, nor could any commander be served more efficiently than the General is by such men as Brigadier-General Van Vliet, or Colonel Hudson, notwithstanding the absence of a good deal of the stiffness which marks the approaches to some headquarters, as Gen. McClellan found when he and his brother commissioners sought in vain to obtain access to Marshal Pelissier in the Crimea. The General, a short time ago an employee on the Illinois Central Railway, but still with so much of the old spirit in him that he studied closely all the movements of that short Italian campaign of which he is not deemed to give a counterpart in this part of the world, in a *nocturne*, and at the close of long, laborious days works hard and fast late into the night till sleep pursues and overtakes him, then he surrenders readily, for he has one of those natures which need a fair share of rest, capable though they be of great exertion without it on occasion. He works hard, too, in the saddle, and, when the business of the morning has been dispatched, ... accompanied by a few officers and a small escort of orderlies and troopers across the Potomac, visiting the camps, examining positions, asking where fortune spreads the board, and returning generally after nightfall to look over the reports, to issue orders, to baffle little politicians, and to stand on the defensive against those of larger dimensions. Here he is natural but vigilant—candid, but prudent—tobacco ruminant or fumant, full of life, and yet contemplative—of a temper, indeed, which seems to take some of its surroundings in time and place. Extraordinary acts are ascribed to him of which he knows nothing. He is the "Haroun Alraschid" of the journalists. At one time, attired as a *vivandière*, he is tasting the quality of lager beer; again, as a simple volunteer, he is visiting the commissariat stores and making practical experiments on bread and meat. Anon, he is encountered as a ..., or starts out of a wood with embrowned face as a contraband, and before the week is over he has done everything except the thing he has been really engaged on. Oh, "Young Napoleon," what a dreadful hundred days are in store for you. One can fancy even now the soldier sighing for the *otium cum* ... in the palatial building devoted to the labors of Central Illinois officials at Chicago.

Consolidate the Skeleton Regiments.

The Alton *Telegraph*, in an article severely criticising the recruiting system in Illinois, says:

We have no less than a dozen skeleton organizations, with as many Colonels, which altogether might make four complete regiments. Why not consolidate them and send them into the field where they can be of some service? A thousand men *now* are worth more than double the number will be six months hence, and one efficient regiment is worth a thousand paper ones, though its formation may retire to civil life many would be officers.

☞ It is, perhaps, a fact not generally known, that, at the time Col. Washington was killed, Gen. Lee and his entire staff were only 200 yards from the place where he fell. If this game could have been safely bagged, it would have added quite an interesting feature to the details of the arduous but rather uneventful campaign which has been fought in that region.

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Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons,
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Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated
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Unsurpassed by any in the country.
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Ever brought to this market, all of which will be sold to customers lower than can be obtained elsewhere.
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DOMESTICS,

Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting.
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $35.00 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $23.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, ... 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, . . . 11½c.
25 " Richmond Works, ... 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts

HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
se7-g355-3m

NOTICE TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.
I will send by express, to customers in any part of the country, promptly, patterns of different styles of DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, Or any kind of DRY GOODS, from which the customer may select or not, at pleasure, the customer paying express charges one way which will not exceed fifty cents on a package of twenty-five pounds, for any distance under two hundred miles. This will give an OPPORTUNITY, AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE, Of seeing a choice selection from the largest stock of Goods west of New York. P. PALMER.
no8-h166-1m

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF RICH MILLINERY GOODS,
At First Cost of Importation.
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of these Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street, (up-stairs.)
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
WEBSTER & GAGE,
oc19-g362-1m 78 LAKE STREET.

WHOLESALE TOYS.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
No. 106 LAKE STREET.
Jobber and Wholesale Dealer in
TOYS!
Be particular in finding the number,
108 LAKE STREET.

SOLDIERS ATTENTION!! WAR RISKS.
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1845.
CAPITAL NEARLY $3,000,000.
This Company grants War Risks to the amount of $[illegible] on the life of Soldiers. Premium payable quarterly if desired.
OLCOTT & BOYD, Agents,
no6-h301 2w No. 2 Clark st., cor. South Water st.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS
For the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROS.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.

St. Charles, Ill., Sept. 20th, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill.,
Gents:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 28th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 4 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.
The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the store of
HERRING & CO.,
oc1-h-1y2p 40 State street.

SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE
PLEASE NOTICE.
CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON
EXPRESS LINE.
Under management and control of "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY" of Canada.
By a new and most desirable arrangement for the transportation of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an
EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN
Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS!
Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER, who will go through with each train. This arrangement is made to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.
Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."
For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to
A. WALLINGFORD,
Agent Great Western Railway Company,
no6-h153-1m Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

HOOP SKIRTS,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
10 Hoop Skirt for 50c.
20 " " " 65c.
25 " " " 90c.
30 " " " $1.00.
Made of the Best Watch Spring Steel
CORSETS! CORSETS!
A great Variety at the LOWEST CASH FIGURES
A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake St.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium
AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE
At No. 80 LAKE STREET,
Under the Tremont House,
Which will be sold at from 20 to 40 per cent. less than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

Special Notices.

[illegible] the cheapest and best Hair [illegible] Curls, Frizzes, etc., go to A. [illegible] and examine those wonderful [illegible] No one can detect the [illegible] adjusted to the head. [illegible] always the newest Paris [illegible] will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH!! CATARRH!!
[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!! Warranted to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. [illegible] THOUSAND persons die yearly [illegible] Consumption. Every physician [illegible] fully two-thirds of this number, the [illegible] commenced as a
Catarrh in the Nose.
[illegible] to the throat, and bronchial tubes [illegible] Catarrh than Consumption, and [illegible] we assert that the better way to cure Consumption [illegible]
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear [illegible] The patient has frequent attacks and are more [illegible] changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by hawking or coughing. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.
The above are but few of the symptoms of Catarrh as they [illegible]
A single bottle of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, [illegible] symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy [illegible] to test its virtues [illegible] of the Remedy [illegible] no benefit is received the amount paid [illegible]
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for [illegible] with full and clear directions.
Office, 190 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Dr. D. H. SEELYE.
Post Office Box 6256, Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,
H. M. HIGGINS,
No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
99........South Clark Street..........99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals every article in their line.
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 2494.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the city. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 131 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
Branch of 517 Broadway, New York.
All Goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
FOR
Steam, Water and Gas Boiler Flues,
Steam Gauges, and every variety of Brass goods for Steam Engines.
STEAM HEATING WORKS
on the
MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLE,
Done in all kinds of buildings.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED
With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings. 102 West Lake street.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARRS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS
Office No. 11 Larmon's Block, 46 Clark street. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.
Business strictly confidential. Circulars sent free.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Rosin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
Have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 500 reams Manilla do.
500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
A full stock of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest prices.
Cash paid for Rags.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
[illegible] by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & [illegible] and J. H. Reed & Co. and J. & R. & Fuller & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. R. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] the true condition and locality [illegible] Diseases of the Throat and [illegible] Diseases of the Heart, of the [illegible] Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, [illegible] Scrofula, Fits, Diseases of the [illegible] In short, all curable diseases of long standing [illegible] We are [illegible] and will undertake no case without [illegible] prospect of recovery.
FEMALE DISEASES, &C.,
[illegible] Irregularities, Falling of the [illegible] Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] Barrenness, &c., [illegible]
Consultations and Examinations
FREE OF CHARGE.
[illegible] Offices in [illegible] corner of State and Randolph [illegible] M.D. Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS. [illegible] SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS, [illegible] ORNAMENTS [illegible] No. 20 Clark [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, No. 18 South Clark street. [illegible] Dyer and [illegible] All orders [illegible]

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
[illegible] manufacturer of
FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.
[illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP [illegible]
[illegible]
J. M. JONES.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, on first class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.
Commercial Paper Wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 31 Clark-st.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
se23-g800-3m Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
se23-g294-3m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange

TRADERS BANK,
NORTH WEST CORNER OF
LAKE AND CLARK STREETS.
Nominal Capital.......$50,000.
Paid up Capital.......$25,000.
Will deal in Sight Exchange, Gold, Treasury Notes and Bank Notes.
E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
N. D. CLAFF, President. no18 h36-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK,
No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall.)
NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.
PATRIOTIC LOAN.
$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons of interest warrants accompanying each, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.
I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.
Refers to B. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
oc21-g419-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. se24-g701-6m

BANKING, EXCHANGE
—AND—
Collection Office,
BURKAM & SONS,
17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BURKAM & SONS, E. G. BURKAM & CO.,
CHICAGO. [se17-g644-3m] CINCINNATI, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-1y

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO
Incorporated..........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN G. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. ja16-ly

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 22 Clark Street.........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public
Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 5th day of May A. D. 1861.
GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Lake Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1861.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the Mercantile and commercial public, the following superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the docks at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, " "
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House, "
A. COLSON, " "
G. G. CHASE, Agent, 112 Pier, Albany, N. Y.
G. G. CHASE, Agent, 19 River street, Troy, N. Y.
E. A. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 191 River st., "
J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
WM. F. HURD, Freight Agent, Boston.
JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
F. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 466.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S
Manufactured Tobacco.
EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago,
Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,
No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
85 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS E. WOOD & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Zinc, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Neatsfoot and Lard Oils, and all at their usual low prices, at 175 Randolph street, Chicago.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.
[illegible] sacks Buck Wheat Flour,
100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples,
10 bbls. "Belle" Cranberries,
10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries,
CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.
H. P. STANLEY, 169 South Water street.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!!
In every variety,
FOR WINTER WEAR,
At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

LETTER FROM A KENTUCKY CAMP.

Inspection of Troops by Gen. Buell—Gen. Sherman's Removal—A Cautious Correspondent—Arrival of Troops—Making the "Grand Round"—Scenes at Headquarters—Visit of the Sanitary Commission—Expected Movement—A Refugee and his Family—Reports from the Enemy, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

34th Regiment, I. V. M.,
Camp Nevin, Ky., Nov. 17, 1861.

Gen. Buell arrived here to-day, and a grand review and inspection was had of all the troops in this camp. Gen. Sherman assisted in the review. Nothing ever happened since the first organization of the Department of the Cumberland that gave the troops in this division of the army so much happiness and satisfaction as the removal of Gen. Sherman. I could give you a hundred reasons why this is so, any one of which is sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of a civilized people. One instance of his tyrannical disposition is shown in a general order, recently issued by him, that hereafter no soldier, officer, or military man, whatever, dying in this camp, should be buried with military honors. An order never before issued in the history of this country, and as barbarous in its nature, as the most uncivilized people on this earth would think of submitting to. The tactics of the army of the United States prescribes the manner in which military men shall be buried, and no man has any right to forbid following out the instructions. It is too humble to think of, that after a poor soldier has laid down his life in the defence of his country, to be denied the poor privilege of having his mourning comrades follow his body to its last and final home, in a foreign land.

I cannot inform you how many troops there are in this camp, without giving aid and comfort to the rebels, which I have no desire to do; and as Gen. Buell has ordered the arrest of every man found giving such information, I think too much of my liberty, to say nothing of my desire to obey all orders, to run any risk; but it is conceded on all hands that there are enough to whip old Buckner so bad that he will never again see the sacred soil of Kentucky; and it is hoped now that a new commander has been appointed that an advance will be made without delay.

Troops are arriving faster now than at any previous time, and as the railroad has all it can do, they have to march from Louisville here.

Through the kindness of Col. Kirk, Lieut. Col. Bosworth and Adjutant Leavitt, of the 34th Regiment I. V. M., I had the pleasure of going the "grand rounds" with them, through the circuit of the entire pickets, occupying the whole night, and traveling a distance of over twenty-five miles. Every few rods the clear voice of a picket would be heard, "Halt." "Who comes there." The reply is, "The grand rounds." The picket says, "Stand grand rounds; dismount sergeant of the grand rounds, and advance unarmed, with uplifted hands and give the countersign," which the sergeant, who leads the way, immediately does, when the picket replies, "Advance grand rounds, the countersign is correct."

It is very exciting going the rounds of the pickets, for every little while you come to the headquarters of each company, and find more or less prisoners, who have been arrested by the pickets. To hear them plead to be discharged, and declare they are Union men, one would think that everybody was for the Union; but the Thirty-fourth is inexorable, and their fame for being strict while on picket duty, is all through the country and camp.

The Sanitary Commission from Washington has just been here, examining into the condition of the camp and the health of the troops, and they put the Thirty-fourth regiment I. V. M. down "A No. 1" opposite every question on their books, a thing they say has not been done before since they commenced their labors.

It is the opinion of "wise heads" that this division of the army will move to Green River in a few days, and an early advance upon the enemy at Bowling Green, will be the result, and nothing could be more gratifying to all the men than this.

A man arrived in camp last night from Bowling Green, with five small children, whose mother was dead. They had walked all the way, and slept out every night, and one of the children had to be carried, and the oldest one only twelve years of age. They ran away, and were all barefooted, and it moved the men to tears to see the sight. Gen. McCook kindly took them in charge, and got shoes for them all. They are on their way to Indiana.

The man reports 1,500 men only seven miles from here, and you may soon hear of an effort to capture the rebel band.

Great hopes are entertained now that Gen. Buell has command, that something will be done, and that the enemy will be made to feel that there is power left in this Government, and that men cannot lay sacrilegious hands upon its liberties without suffering the just penalties of an outraged people.

FROM THE YATES PHALANX.

Awaiting Orders—Prospects of a Movement—Death of a Lieutenant—Visit to a Secesh—Capture of Military Goods—"Pursuit under difficulties"—Union Men Jubilant.

[Special Correspondence to the Chicago Tribune.]

Camp Lamon, Williamsport, Md.,
Nov. 19, 1861.

We are still hanging fire. Every moment we are expecting orders to move. To-day, Col. Light was summoned by telegraph to meet Gen. Lamon at Harrisburg, which place he has just reached direct from Washington. Something is in the wind, sure. All are gladly anticipating it, for it is tedious and irksome to be in camp with nothing to do and nowhere to go. Lieut. Richardson of Company A, Capt. Munn, of Wilmington, Ill., was buried to-day. He died of typhoid fever. He was a man of integrity, and a true patriot, devoted to his duties as a soldier. His death was no doubt hastened by neglecting himself in his attentions to his company on the way from St. Louis to this place. His remains were attended to their last resting place by the regiment, and also by several other companies of soldiers, besides members of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a worthy member. Appropriate preamble and resolutions were adopted by his brother officers at their meeting to-day.

Some ten miles north-east from our camp resides a man of considerable wealth, whose proclivities are extremely secesh. Since the war, rumor has pointed him out as concealing quite an amount of military stores, equipments, &c. Several unsuccessful expeditions have been made from time to time in quest of them. By some means, the officers of Company D, Capt. Linton, formerly the Ogle Rifles, became possessed of the whereabouts of the contraband articles, and obtaining permission to proceed, left on Sunday evening, after 9 o'clock, and marched to the designated point where they came to a halt, surrounded the building, demanded and obtained entrance, and in a place of concealment in the garret found the military stores, but they were not pistols, sabres, &c., as they expected, but a few dozen old-fashioned cavalry caps, knapsacks, and such like. It is supposed, however, that weapons had been concealed there but were taken away not long ago.

A remarkable case of pursuit under difficulties occurred this week. A private of Company F, Capt. Kennicott, who by some means had strayed from the regiment soon after leaving St. Louis, came into camp a few days ago, having walked as he averred nearly half the way. He must be a patriot indeed, and worthy of great praise.

In these parts there is great rejoicing over the success of the Union ticket. At Hagerstown, a large meeting and procession with transparencies, were gotten up, music and speeches were not lacking, nor was the Yates Phalanx slow in pitching in on the great question. On the whole it was a great ratification.

ANON.

From Port Royal.

The news from Port Royal by the Baltic at New York on Thursday, bears no features of interest. Everything was quiet when the Baltic left, no attack being made on any point where Union troops were situated. The troops were in excellent health, and no casualities of any sort were reported. Not a white man was to be seen within thirty miles of the fortifications, the several islands in the vicinity being entirely deserted. The Union soldiers were hard at work fortifying their position, and hundreds of colored men flocked in daily, who were immediately set at work at a salary of $8 per month. Provisions were plenty, and the utmost cheerfulness prevailed throughout the whole expedition. In fact, the Union soldiers have everything to themselves, and seemed to enjoy the Southern climate amazingly. The district of Beaufort is entirely deserted, and the chivalry are afraid to set foot even upon their own soil. No advance had been made into the interior of the country other than that of a few scouting parties, who discovered nothing worthy of mention.

As the Baltic left Port Royal, a large steamship of war, with British colors flying, was in the act of entering it.

Since the arrival of our troops, besides landing two batteries of artillery, we have now on shore a superior siege train of six rifled guns and a full supply of ammunition. The range of these guns is superior to any that the rebels can bring into the field.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World, 17th inst.]

There are evidences enough to warrant the belief that the Palmetto State has been badly scared, and, indeed, more frightened than hurt; but it is quite probable that a strong attempt will be made to oust our invading army before it shall have had time to re-construct the Hilton Head earthworks, and become accustomed to its new quarters. I fear there is too much truth in the observation which greeted the publication at Beaufort of General Sherman's late proclamation to the *loyal* citizens of South Carolina—"You had best carry your proclamation back to Gen. Sherman, sir," said a member of the Rhett family to the officer who undertook to deliver it, "and tell him that South Carolina has no loyal citizens." If she has, as matters now stand, they stand no chance at all for avowing their allegiance to the national flag, or communicating with those who have so lately unfurled it on her treacherous soil. We have yet to span the gulf that separates us from the just men of the confederacy. The enemy's pickets are close upon ours, and intercourse is impossible. No cotton has been allowed to find its way to the coast, and it is the opinion of intelligent men that if the North wants the article it must be seized, gathered, and shipped, without going through the formality of saying to the planters, "By your leave."

There is a good deal of just complaint at the laxity of discipline among the troops, as well as at the inefficient manner in which the stores, guns, and ammunition have been put ashore from the transports. Every vessel might have been discharged within a week after the attack had a proper system been followed. As the ships are chartered by the day, all needless delays are a source of loss to the Government. The question, too, is very significantly asked—Why did not our gunboats proceed up Skull Creek and cut off the enemy's retreat, and capture Commodore Tatnall's light-draught flotilla? Fortune has favored our arms wonderfully, but it is far from clear to many that we could not have followed up our first success with advantage, or that greater energy could not have been displayed in establishing things at the Hilton Head stronghold.

ILLINOIS MILITARY ITEMS.

—Col. T. H. Cavenaugh's Sixth Illinois Cavalry left Camp Butler for Shawneetown on the 21st inst. They go by rail to Tamaroa, and thence overland.

—At Camp Butler there are now two cavalry regiments, or rather parts of regiments, and about the same number of infantry. Four companies—the first and third squadrons—of the Seventh Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Prince, have been ordered to Cairo. The remaining eight companies are under command of Maj. Hall, Col. Kellogg being absent most of the time.

—Col. Dickey's cavalry regiment, now at Camp Butler, presents some interesting facts: Company A represents the modest sum of $280,000 in taxable property—equal to an average of about $3,500 to each man. In company K are nine brothers—the family consists of twelve sons, three of whom the mother insisted should remain at home; so they drew lots to decide who should enlist. A number of such "mothers of America" would be sufficient to put an end to this rebellion in short order.

—Capt. Aplington has been promoted to the position of Major of the 7th Regiment of Illinois Cavalry.

Death of Capt. Balaskie.

An officer, an eyewitness at the battle of Belmont, gives the following account of the death of Capt. Balaskie, a brave Prussian attached to Gen. McClernand's staff.

The statement is incorrect that he was shot off his horse by a cannon ball. He was killed by a musket ball through the head. He had dismounted, taken a flag and came by where my company stood [Co. I, 27th Ill.] and started for the tents alone with a musket on one shoulder and the flag on the other, when, having got some thirty or forty rods in advance of our company (and we were as far ahead as any), he halloed, asking who would go with him. I told Captain Merrill that I was going, and to come on. I started and the Captain and four or five of the boys followed. As I came up to Captain B. he turned partly round, and at that moment a ball struck him just above and a little forward of the ear, scattering the brains upon his cheek. Poor fellow! He was, I believe, a Prussian, had been through the wars in the old country, and was not only one of the best soldiers but the most capable officer that I have seen down here.

From Tipton.

[Correspondence Missouri Democrat, 22d.]

Day before yesterday, three Federal soldiers belonging to a party of seven or eight who had come out from Boonville to arrest some flagrant offenders, on approaching a house some twelve miles north of this, were fired upon by a party of the rebels there quartered, and one of the number instantly killed, a ball passing through his head. The rest of the party, seeing a party of about forty coming down on them from the direction of Boonville, retreated this way, and brought the tidings of the outrage into our camp.

A company of one hundred mounted men were immediately dispatched under command of our redoubtable Lieut. Spicer. On reaching the scene of the murder they found the house deserted, with marks of a hasty retreat of the villains. On learning from the neighbors that this house was well known as the haunt of a pack of desperadoes, the torch was applied, and the buildings are now among the things that were.

Movement of Ordnance.—Large amounts of ordnance and ordnance stores are now going forward to Washington. As many as forty invoices of guns, carriages, shell, canister, and the various classes of field artillery service, are sometimes received in this city in a single day from the arsenals at Cold Spring, West Troy, Watervliet, Watertown and Springfield, and also from other sources, for transmission to the army of the Potomac. These stores, which formerly for safety were sent by railroad, are now generally shipped to Baltimore, and conveyed thence by rail.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 21st.*

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2996. ja16-'61-ly

Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus, &c. Furniture on hand, and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West.
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-tetes, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kind.
Please call and examine this stock before you purchase.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES, AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood and Ralph W. Hill—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said James M Beers and Manerva Beers, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
J. H. MAYBORN, Compl'ts' Sol'r. no19 h384-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D., 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Att'ys. no5-h 09-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—ss. Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B Martin and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ff's Att'ys. no5-h-[illegible]-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
C. J. HULL, Compl't's Sol'r. oc5 g[illegible]-6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of June 1861, and that a summons was issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, [illegible] and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs. oc18 g[illegible]-4w

Wholesale Houses.

FOR OFFICER'S UNIFORMS,
BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS,
Of good quality and Regulation Color.
A few pieces of these very scarce goods,
JUST RECEIVED BY
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,
200 pieces more of those
ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
(WORTH FOUR SHILLINGS)
FOR TWO AND SIX PENCE.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION,
100 Pieces
PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS.
GREAT BARGAINS.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION—500 Pieces
FRENCH MERINOS,
Below the cost of Importation.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND WOOLENS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The largest stock in the West.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR FIRST-CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE.
Empress Cloths,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
VELOURS DE POPLINS,
And all the Latest Paris Novelties in Dress Goods now in stock.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.
We now exhibit in our
CLOAK ROOM
All the Latest Paris Shapes in Cloaks, made from every variety of Fashionable Material, at extremely low prices.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
For the Retail Price of the Materials.
W. M. ROSS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
At $27.50.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

AT WHOLESALE FOR NETT CASH,
200 Packages DOMESTICS,
Comprising all the Leading Brands of PRINTS, DE LAINES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, YARNS, WOOLENS, &c., &c., all bought for nett cash, and will be sold at a small advance.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
se6-g352-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
64---Lake Street---64
CORNER OF STATE,
(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
N. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.
[se16 g360-3m]

1861. FALL TRADE 1861.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
Eastern Jobbing Prices.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
[se19-g378-3m]

REMOVAL.
GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
Have removed to the large and commodious double store
Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,
FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,
OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,
Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a
Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before
Purchasing Elsewhere.
oc18-g906-6w

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30.........LAKE STREET.........30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
58 & 60 Lake Street.
OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.
Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers. oc1-'61-ly

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
87 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words.
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
Dealers in
Tinners' Stock.
Agents for
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.
[no7-h105-ly]

ORMSBY COAL—For sale,
SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,
no6-h145-3m Cor. Market and Washington Sts.

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CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,
46 LAKE STREET,
(Between State street and Wabash ave.) Chicago, Ill.
Blackburn Bros.
Have received a large stock of
SUPERIOR LEATHER for
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
To be sold LOW for CASH.
Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash; and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell exclusively
FOR CASH.
We will keep the very best stock and sell at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.
N.B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention.

Cheap for Cash.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
81 & 83 South Water Street 81 & 83
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.
MARTIN & BROS.,
No. 88 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,
(Tremont Block.)
We have just opened a
Large and Complete Stock of
CLOTHING,
Which we will sell
AT LOWER PRICES
Than ever offered in this market
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS
We can offer
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,
As we purchase a great portion of our Goods
FOR CASH.
AND
MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.
MARTIN & BROS.
se2-g188-3m

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices:

TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
SHEET IRON,	IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,
PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BOTTOMS,	JAPANNED TIN WARE,
FENCE WIRE,	PRESSED TIN WARE,
"WHEELING" NAILS.	

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.
WM. BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.
[ap16-'61-ly]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.
62........LAKE STREET........62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
2,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,500 bdls. SHEET IRON,
[illegible] " RUSSIA IRON,
[illegible] " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 lbs. BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
[illegible] sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,000 doz. SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc18-g93-ly Corner of State and Lake streets.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
And invite the attention of those buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
se9-61

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago.
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
PRINTING,
PRINTING,
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BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
BOOK BINDING,
PAPER RULING,
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PAPER RULING,
GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENS,
GOLD PENS,
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Made to order of any desirable style of RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING, and every article required in the
OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM,
Furnished at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
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JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers.
Having the three departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing and
Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a perfect Office or Counting-Room Outfit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
129 LAKE STREET.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL-
WAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in barrels.
A. S. [illegible]
[illegible]

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MACQUEEN & GRINDON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago, Ill.
Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market.
PETER MACQUEEN. A. GRINDON.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
182 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.
no14-h202-3m

W. & D. J. LAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
182½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments.
WELLS LAKE. [oc17-g865-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Office, Akin's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 1[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell do.; R. H. Norton & Co. do.; W. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Bros. & Co., Boston; Harlbut & Co., Boston.
ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g772-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, the connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons, will be of advantage to the customers. se5-61-ly

DATER, STEWART & CO.
Commission Merchants,
No. 72 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART. J. V. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH WATER STREET..........
Akin's Building.
Business confined strictly to commission.
ALBERT MORSE. H. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.
S. SHACKFORD. [au28 g187-3m] G. M. HOW.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 75 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment east.
N. C. SHERMAN. J. S. HALL. T. O. M'LAUREN.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 118 Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. E. P. W. ELLIS

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1518.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.
No. 225 South Water street......Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Panton Mills.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 5 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 1[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. O. F. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.
P. O. Box 1687.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. S. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; F. Harmony Sons & Co., Bourd Freres, Yelverton, Bros., Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. E. Lucas, Esq., Edward Freres, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Elevator Warehouse, Oswego, N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
MURRY NELSON. E. L. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 2[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 139 South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. E. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2[illegible] Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. [illegible] Cash advances made on bills of lading, or property in store.
E. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street, Chicago.
E. P. CULVER. G. H. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse.........No. 91 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON
STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Office at Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office 1[illegible] South Water st., Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer [illegible], Chicago. Refer to [illegible] Sturges, Buckingham & Co. Wm. Bailie, Geo. Freight Agent G. & C. U. R. R.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Seneca, Plaster, Hair, Land Plaster, &c. at 177 and 209 South Water street, Chicago.
ALBERT NEELY, BENJAMIN F. LAWRENCE, WM. V. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

CHARLES RANDOLPH
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 4 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
153 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE
General Commission Merchants,
4 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.
JOHN J. MUDD. S. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 1[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
WATSON V. COE. WM. E. [illegible]. S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 1[illegible] South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Educational.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN
Instrumental and Vocal Music,
(Piano and Guitar), and in Italian language and Drawing. Application to be made two doors west of Cass street, on Chicago Avenue, or at W. W. Kimball's Piano Store, 99 Clark street.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open a Primary, Academic and Collegiate Course on [illegible]. The College have twelve experienced teachers, thorough, accomplished and excellent [illegible]. Its [illegible] are of the most approved [illegible] in the West, [illegible] and a fine Gymnasium [illegible] should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German, [illegible] in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY and RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET and GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMPANY, BATTALION and FANCY DRILL, by an officer of United States army. Students [illegible] a uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, light, washing and tuition in every [illegible]. Excellent accommodations for [illegible] teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President Fulton, Ill.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER,
BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., we have to invite the trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to the same. Reliable orders [illegible] will be filled at wholesale and retail at prices to suit the times.
A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, &c., etc.
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
(Successor to Wahl Bros.)
No. 60 S. Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates.

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE Commonwealth Fire Ins. Comp'y, OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$250,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is... 250,000.00

ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank and in hands of Agents.......... [illegible]
2d—Real Estate unincumbered.......... [illegible]
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company secured by first Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount.......... [illegible]
5th—Loans secured by Bank and other stocks.......... [illegible]
6th—Debts due for premiums.......... [illegible]
7th—All other assets belonging to the Company.......... [illegible]
Total.......... [illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Losses adjusted and not due.......... [illegible]
Losses in suspense waiting proof.......... [illegible]
Total Liabilities.......... [illegible]
New York, December 31st, 1860.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
GEO. F. HAND, Secretary.

Auditor's Office, State of Illinois, Springfield, February 13th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, as act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL & JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL
Fulton Insurance Company of New York..........	$ 200,000
La Fayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York..........	150,000
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y..........	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y..........	250,000
Northern Assurance Company of London..........	6,290,000
International Life Ins. Society, London..........	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE Lafayette Fire Insurance Comp'y, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.
2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$150,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is.. 150,000.00

ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank and in hands of Agents.......... 3,770.18
2d—Real Estate unincumbered.......... none.
3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by Bonds and Mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage.......... [illegible]
5th—Bank and other stocks.......... [illegible]
6th—Debts due for Premiums.......... [illegible]
7th—All other securities.......... [illegible]
Total Assets.......... [illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Losses adjusted and not due.......... [illegible]
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof.. [illegible]
All other claims against the Company.......... none.
Total Liabilities.......... $ [illegible]
Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.
TENNIS J. BERGEN, President.
JAMES D. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary.

Auditor's Office, State of Illinois, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857, and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Two, so far as they may be legally empowered to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL
Fulton Insurance Company of New York..........	[illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York..........	[illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y..........	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y..........	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London..........	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London..........	[illegible]

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

STATEMENT of the Condition OF THE Corn Exchange Ins. Company, OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company of New York City.
2d—The amount of capital stock is..........$200,000.00
3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is.. 200,000.00

ASSETS:
1st—Cash on hand and in Bank, and in the hands of Agents.......... [illegible]
2d—Real Estate.......... [illegible]
3d—Bank Stock owned by the Company.......... [illegible]
4th—Debts due the Company, secured by [illegible].......... [illegible]
5th—Loans secured by pledge of Stocks, Bonds and securities other than [illegible].......... [illegible]
6th—Debts due the Company for premiums.......... [illegible]
7th—Accrued interest not due.......... [illegible]
All other assets belonging to the Co.......... [illegible]
Total Assets.......... [illegible]

LIABILITIES:
Amount of losses unadjusted.......... [illegible]
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company.......... [illegible]
All other claims against the Company.......... [illegible]
Total Liabilities.......... $ [illegible]
New York, December 31st, 1860.
JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.
E. H. WINSLOW, Secretary.

Auditor's Office, State of Illinois, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, its agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office at Springfield, this twenty sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL
Fulton Insurance Company of New York..........	[illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	[illegible]
Brevoort Insurance Company of New York..........	[illegible]
Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn..........	[illegible]
Corn Exchange Insurance Company of N. Y..........	[illegible]
Commonwealth Insurance Company of N. Y..........	[illegible]
Northern Assurance Company of London..........	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, London..........	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents,
No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dentists' Cards

E. A. BOGUE, D.D.S., M.D.,
No. 141 LAKE STREET
Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:
Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.
Rev. W. S. Curtiss, Stephen Clary, Esq.
Prof. E. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.
L. D. Olmsted, Esq.
M. P. G. [illegible] permission to [illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.
DR. J. C. FULLER
Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following low prices:
Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate.......... [illegible]
[illegible]
After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work in an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute work in the same honorable and workmanlike manner as heretofore. [illegible]
Office, No. 3 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 4[illegible] West Madison street, [illegible] respectfully inform the public that he still [illegible] at the old place, prepared to [illegible] all operations in Dentistry [illegible]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $35 to $90.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,
3000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person may use the machine. It CANNOT BE set wrong. A CHILD can work it perfectly. [illegible] hem to the right size, it will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with Glass presser [illegible]. Call and see them. [illegible]
Send for samples and Circular or call and see them at 1[illegible] Lake street, (upstairs) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 3[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Day Express and Mail Train leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 9 A. M. daily, (except Sundays), and arrive at [illegible] P. M.
The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., daily, and arrives here at 10:20 A. M.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—Change of time. Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sunday's excepted, [illegible] A. M.; Night Express, Saturday's excepted, [illegible] P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sunday's excepted, [illegible] P. M. Through Trains arrive [illegible] A. M., and [illegible] P. M.; Joliet Accommodation arrive [illegible] A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
8:00 A. M. Mail Line, (except Sundays)
6:10 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays)
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg.
ALSO—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.
But one change of cars between Chicago and New York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:10 P. M.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore
RAILROAD
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
[illegible] A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains to Monroe and Detroit.
NIGHT EXPRESS:
6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11:00 P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern Cities.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, GEO. M. GRAY,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Agt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
Day Express, [illegible] P. M.; Night Express, [illegible] P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c. Accommodation [illegible] P. M.
Trains arrive at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at [illegible] p. m.; Suspension Bridge at [illegible] a. m., Albany [illegible] p. m., New York [illegible] p. m., Boston [illegible] p. m.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday) arrives at Detroit at [illegible] a. m., Suspension Bridge at [illegible] p. m., Albany [illegible] a. m., New York [illegible] a. m., Boston [illegible] p. m.
Cincinnati Trains.—The M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train; 6:30 P. M., Fast Express, and arrive in Chicago at 7:30 A. M., Fast Express, and 11:00 P. M., Night Mail Train.
The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pas. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted) as follows, at [illegible] A. M. and 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at [illegible] P. M. and arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M.
[illegible], Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 18, 1861, Trains will leave as follows: [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and all intermediate stations. [illegible] P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and all intermediate stations. [illegible] P. M. for Fulton and Cedar Rapids [illegible]
[illegible] W. H. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave Chicago at [illegible] A. M. (Sundays excepted), Night Express [illegible] P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrive at [illegible] A. M. (Mondays excepted) [illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.
With 235 Miles of Double Track.
THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),
FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA
All connecting direct to New York.
Morning Mail Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.
One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (425 miles), without change of cars,
VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes. To New York by Rail or Boat Lines.
Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.
FIVE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York, Through and one line [illegible] to Baltimore, or Boston. Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.
BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON
Good via any of the Sound Lines.
Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.
FREIGHTS.
By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."
[illegible]
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible]
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson with trains for [illegible], Columbus, and all points in Central and Southern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana, and for Louisville, Kentucky.
Connections at Cincinnati for Marietta, Parkersburg, and all points on the Ohio River.
Time to Cincinnati only 11 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the North west, and at the Company's Office, No. 1[illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, under the Matteson House.
[illegible] Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets as follows:
9:30 A. M.—Express except Sunday—arriving at [illegible] [illegible] P. M.; St. Louis [illegible]; Terre Haute [illegible]; Cairo [illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.—every day—arriving at [illegible]
On Saturdays the 9:30 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.
Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.
The [illegible] P. M. Train on this Road is the only Night Train leaving the city for the above points. Baggage checked through to all important points.
For Tickets and information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Great Central Depot.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Ag't.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
[illegible] SOUTH CLARK STREET, [illegible]
Opposite the Court House.
[illegible] Spectacles, Glasses, [illegible] Instruments [illegible]

LAKE STREET MILLS,
Corner Lake and Desplaines street.
NEW BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.
J. B. STEVENS & CO.

THE CITY.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of the Board of Public Works in another column. Water takers will find it to their interest.

[illegible] Coming.—The St. Paul Press [illegible] company for Col. Wilson's regiment of [Mech]anic Fusileers is nearly full in that city, [and] will leave for Chicago in a few days to [join] the regiment now in Camp Douglas.

The British Consul.—Mr. J. Edward Wilkins, British Consul to Chicago, has arrived [in] St. Louis, and on Thursday called on many of the leading citizens. He will remain in St. Louis, under orders from his government, for two or three months.

Closing of the Canal.—Navigation on the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be suspended for the season on the 30th inst. The water will be drawn off from all the levels on the 1st of December. Superintendent Preston officially notified the Board of Trade to that effect on Saturday.

Profitable Business.—The schooner Gold Hunter, purchased on Wednesday by Solomon Sturges & Sons for $10,000, was sold on Saturday to a party whose name has not transpired, for $12,000. A clear profit of $2,000 in two days will do very well in these hard times. The Gold Hunter thus far deserves her appellation in the most successful sense.

American Protestant Association.—At a regular meeting of Chicago Lodge, No. 2, of this Association, a few evenings since, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: C. J. Burroughs, W. M.; J. Bertram, W. D. M.; Wm. Stanley, Recording Secretary; Thomas Darby, Financial Secretary; John Gilmore, Treasurer.

The First Philharmonic Concert.—The first concert of the Philharmonic season occurs on Tuesday evening of this week, at which time Beethoven's First Symphony, perhaps the clearest of his works, a brilliant overture by Titl, a fantasie upon the Huguenots, vocal selections by Mr. De Passio and Mrs. Mattison, and a piano solo by Franz Staab, will be performed. The programme is a most excellent one and must draw.

The Exhibition.—The exhibition of paintings in Kingsbury Block will close on Friday next. We assure our readers who have not seen it that they miss an opportunity which will not soon occur again, and that they do themselves injustice to miss the opportunity for deriving pleasure and instruction from these admirable works of art. It is not complimentary to the artistic taste of the city that the exhibition has been so much neglected.

Not a Debutant.—An erroneous opinion prevailing in the musical community, arising from our notice of the late concert at Bryan Hall, that Miss Estelle De Loynes is an aspirant for musical and theatrical honors, we are authorized by her friends to state that she is simply an amateur singer who appeared upon that occasion actuated by a desire to benefit the cause, which certainly does great credit to the lady's benevolence and charitable impulses.

All Aboard for New Orleans and Intermediate Points.—Lieut. Ben. W. Underwood has opened a recruiting office, corner of Canal and Van Buren street, West Side, to get a few men to fill his company for the "Chicago Legion." The Regiment (51st) is rapidly filling up, and hope to be in season to join the great expedition down the "Mississippi." Now is an opportunity for all *patriots* who wish to serve their country, to enlist, and secure a chance of winter quarters in a warmer climate.

The Presentation to Col. McArthur's Regiment.—The Chicago party who left this city on Wednesday last with the colors for Col. McArthur's Regiment, arrived in Paducah on Friday, at which time the presentation ceremonies occurred. The presentation speech was made by Robert Hervey, Esq., the well known attorney of this city, and Col. McArthur, in behalf of the 12th, responded. Subsequently the Regiment and the Chicago guests had a genuine Scotch festivity. Addresses were also made by Capt. Willard, Gen. Paine, Judge R. M. Wilson, Gen. Swift, and others, and the whole occasion was a most pleasant and agreeable one.

Thanksgiving for the Soldiers.—The Young Men's Christian Association will hold Thanksgiving services in Metropolitan Hall, Thursday morning at half past ten o'clock. Col. Stuart's regiment of the Douglas Brigade will be present, and addresses will be made by Gen. U. F. Linder and others. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, a dinner will be given to the regiment. All citizens are invited to aid in furnishing the turkeys and other necessary articles of consumption usual upon such occasions; and are requested to send word to the Army Committee, at the rooms of the Association, or to Post Office drawer 5801.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Poor.—The Committee of this Association and of citizens appointed by them, have, we learn, perfected their organization, and have sent an agent to buy wood to distribute among the needy. The various members of the Committee are now soliciting subscriptions, and we have no doubt that they will meet with that success which the cause deserves. The Superintendent of Sunday Schools and the City Missionaries are, by vote of the Committee, made the channels for disbursements of funds, and reports are to be made every week to the Executive Committee.

Good for the Ninth Cavalry.—Col. Brackett's Cavalry Regiment was paid off in full, on Friday, the gross amount required for the regiment being $56,318.63. Of this amount over $30,000 was remitted to the absent ones at home. Such a commendable act not only establishes a precedent which we hope to see copied by other regiments in Camp Douglas, but redounds to the credit of the regiment in every particular. It is not the least part of the soldier's duty to remember those whom he has left behind him, and who are following his course with prayers and tears, and to whom, should he fall, is reserved a life time of sorrowful memories. We trust the noble example of this regiment will be imitated. While less money will line the pockets of the sutler, more homes will be gladdened and a cardinal point of a soldier's duty—love of home—fulfilled.

Atlantic Monthly.—This Prince of American magazines opens for December with an account of a visit to "The Home of Lafayette," by Prof. G. W. Greene, when a youth of sixteen. "A Field Night in the House of Commons" is a graphic sketch of persons and doings therein, by F. Wayland, Jr. Whittier has "A Legend of the Lake—Winnipisaukee—in his ballad vein. Mrs. Stowe's novel is continued. Higginson has a paper on tobacco, "A New Counterblast," deprecating its use. Trowbridge has a picture of poverty in a string of couplets, "The Wolves." "A Story of To-day" is continued. Miss Martineau follows up her previous topic on "Health in the Hospital," an opportune theme. "A Story of Thanksgiving Time," by J. W. Newcomb, Jr. "England and Emancipation" is a historical epitome, and the writer considers the project more feasible with us than it was found in the British West Indies. Dr. Holmes has given a clear clang to a new battle-song, "Union and Liberty." "How to Weigh It" is the teaching of a practical man. Lowell, in "Self possession *vs.* Prepossession," touches the signs of the hour.

Farnsworth's Cavalry Regiment.—The cavalry regiment under command of Colonel Farnsworth have a devoted Chaplain in Rev. [illegible] Matlake. A regimental prayer meeting [has] been organized, also company prayer [mee]tings, over which four or five Christian [c]aptains preside. The regiment also has a library and each company a librarian. The books are used first by one company, then passed over to another, and thus go the rounds of the regiment. The Chaplain is now securing a large preaching tent for Sunday services and also for night prayer meetings, which are well attended.

While we rejoice at the establishment of such beneficial projects for the regiment at large, we regret to learn of an occurrence which though it by no means tarnishes the reputation of the regiment, will give pain to its many friends and well-wishers. A private letter from one of the officers informs us that one of the members of Company A was found asleep upon his post. He had left the lines, crawled to a haystack hard by, and was found sound asleep, and his overcoat and musket stolen from him. He has been sentenced to be shot. The sentence will undoubtedly be executed, although an effort is being made by the officers to have him punished otherwise, and then drummed out of camp. It is the earnest desire of the regiment to get rid of him in some manner, as they tolerate no man in their ranks who sleeps upon his post.

The Grain Storage Capacity of Chicago.

Until a permanent and extensive manufacturing interest is established in Chicago, imparting to trade a healthy instead of speculative condition and removing the obstacles in the way of her speedy advancement—as most assuredly such an interest will—all kinds of business must be shaped, to a greater or less degree, by the position of the grain trade and depend for their success upon the supply and demand for cereals and the facilities for their storage and transit. Perhaps no surer index to the real condition of the grain business of Chicago is afforded than the erection of new warehouses and the changes, improvements, and additions to the old ones. In this connection we have taken some pains to ascertain the real magnitude of this work and give the results below:

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN ELEVATOR.

The management of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway are now putting up a new elevator, on the West Side, just south of West Indiana street bridge, which, when completed, will have a storage capacity of 600,000 bushels. The dimensions of the structure are as follows: width 78 feet, length 210 feet. The bins are to be 50 feet deep. There are to be six elevators for cars, a track for which will be constructed, and four from the river side. The estimated cost of the undertaking has been placed at from $80,000 to $100,000. The foundations of the building, of massive stone, laid deep and firm, are now nearly completed, and the frame-work of the elevator will undoubtedly be ready for raising in the course of a week or ten days. The structure, with its machinery and everything in order for successful operation, will be finished early in the ensuing month of February. The work on this elevator, as well as the others now in process of erection, is done by the day, the matter of giving contracts having long since exploded. The supervision of the building is in the hands of Ira Y. Munn, Esq. The labor is superintended by Alex. Miller, Esq., who has turned out so much work of the same character in this city within the past four or five years, and with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers.

MUNGER & ARMOUR'S ELEVATOR.

Messrs. Munger & Armour are also erecting an addition to their present capacious elevator, on the North Side, which, when finished, will leave their building 120 by 165 feet in size, on the ground, with a capacity of 600,000 bushels. It is to be finished with eleven elevators, a portion of which will receive from and ship grain into vessels, and the remainder to and from railroad cars. It is to be completed early in March, but will be ready to receive grain by the middle of February. The architect is E. Burling; foreman of construction, O. L. Robinson. The machinery is under the charge of Alex. Miller.

L. NEWBERRY AND CO.'S ELEVATOR.

Messrs. L. Newberry & Company have purchased the two stove warehouses, lately belonging to Messrs. Treadwell, Perry, Norton & Newberry, at the point or junction of the North and South Branches of the river, and are now busily engaged in transforming them into an enormous grain elevator. The work is in a forward state of progress. When completed, the structure will be 80 by 100 feet ground size; depth of bins, 25 feet; number of bins, 90; storage capacity, about 300,000 bushels; the whole repairs necessitating an expenditure of $15,000. It is to have five elevators, will be one of the most convenient buildings of the character in the city, and add materially to our storage capacity. The architect is O. L. Wheelock, Esq.; foreman of construction, A. W. Clark. It is expected the elevator will be in working order by the first of the ensuing February.

ELEVATORS IN CONTEMPLATION.

In addition to the above, the following new elevators are in contemplation, the contracts for the erection of some of them having been actually let:

Messrs. Sturges, Smith & Company are to build one elevator large enough, and strong enough, to have a grain storage capacity of *one million bushels*. It will indeed prove a monster, and is to be erected on the South Branch, but at what particular point has not yet transpired.

George Sturges, Esq., contemplates erecting another on the North Side, of equal capacity with the above, and Messrs. Sturges & Buckingham will, during the ensuing season, put up a third in the vicinity, and of the same size as the two already occupied by the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, near the Great Union Depot.

STORAGE CAPACITY OF CHICAGO.

The storage capacity of the city was estimated on the first of January last, in round figures, at 5,000,000 bushels. The increase, including the warehouses in process of construction, and those confidently expected to be built within the next few months, is footed up at 3,950,000, making a prospective storage, for the ensuing season, of 8,950,000 bushels. More than this will undoubtedly be needed to accommodate the vastly increasing grain trade of the city.

Forty Rods from Fall to Winter.

Our readers will doubtless remember the story of the old farmer who never allowed himself to be out-done in story-telling. One night, around the fireside of the country barroom, a lounger had delivered a story of exceeding magnitude which at once brought the farmer to his feet with a yarn of the finest texture, somewhat as follows: One hot day as he was mowing, he started a buck and doe out of the grass. He set off in pursuit, chased the buck *forty rods* and cornered him in a snow bank. He cut the buck's throat with his scythe and brought home the antlers, and if anybody doubted the story he would show them the antlers. Another lounger who had been listening intently, intimated that although he reposed full faith in the story, he thought "forty rods was a mighty short distance between summer and winter."

This gives us a text for a line or two meteorologically, for the distance between fall and winter, the past week, was not a rod over forty. Friday, comparatively warm, rainy, muddy, with occasional glimpses of sun through the rifts; Saturday, thermometer in the neighborhood of zero, cold biting blasts, driving snow and sleet, icy sidewalks, icicles pendent from the eaves, fur dealers in ecstacies and humanity shivering. A more severe snow storm is hardly experienced in this region in the depth of winter. Old Hiems is fairly inaugurated; navigation is closing upon canal and lake. The last swallow has migrated and frost, sleet and snow, furs, skates and sleds, cutters, carnivals, concerts and chilblains, balls, blue noses, and below zero, must be the prevailing fashions until Spring once more comes slowly up the way.

Cigars and Tobacco.—The reputation of James Duffy, of No. 37 Clark street, and No. 3 Tremont House Block, as a tobacconist and dealer in everything appertaining to the weed, is so well established in this city that a notice of the fact is almost superfluous. An invoice of cigars of choice brands and genuine meerschaums, perhaps superior to any yet received in this city, however, warrants a passing notice. In the matter of pipes, Mr. Duffy's cannot be surpassed. His meerschaums are the genuine article and of every design, beautifully mounted and as "sweet as a nut." We know of what we speak, for "our meerschaum" now mottled and flecked like pure carnelian, was once snowy white, and has seen the interior of Duffy's store. Mr. Duffy also makes a specialty of the Root Pipe, which is now universally coming into favor especially among the soldiers, as one may satisfactorily determine by a visit to any camp in the vicinity. The users of the weed will also find an elegant assortment of cigar holders, the choicest brands of imported cigars, and every description of chewing tobacco at either of the above establishments, and we advise that portion of the community who must fumigate, to call upon Duffy, if they would obtain the pure article.

The Opposing Elements.—The weather of Saturday was a most powerful hint in the way of house furnishing, and was at once a reminder to all proper housekeepers to cast about them and see that every part of the domestic economy is properly prepared for the coming winter. In these gusty times when the lake is constantly riled up, a most important branch of that economy is the securing of pure wholesome water. To accomplish this desirable end, we know of no more valuable agency than Kedzie's Hydrant and Rain Water Filter, for sale by A. R. & G. H. Miller, Nos. 235 and 237 State street. By this filter the most impure hydrant, rain or river water, is made free from all foreign matter, (not held in solution,) clear as crystal, without taste, color or smell. In this condition only, ought water to be used for all culinary and drinking purposes. Next in importance to pure water is a clean, comfortable, economical stove. And this necessity can be found very near perfection in the "New Parlor Coal Stove," a perpetual burner, which Messrs. Miller are now introducing. This stove is constructed on purely scientific principles, and the proprietors claim that it is unsurpassed by any other in use.

Alleged Swindling Contractors.

The Fifty-Second Regiment—Col. Isaac G. Wilson commanding, has been for some months encamped at Camp Lyon, Geneva, Kane county, and is undoubtedly one of the best, as far as material is concerned, that has been raised for the prosecution of the war. The Colonel was County Judge at the time he started to raise the regiment, besides being one of the solid and substantial citizens of that wealthy county. The roster, and full information as regards the command, have appeared in these columns, but the following facts have not until now been made public.

It would appear, from the statement of one who should be well posted in regard to what he says, that, on the fourteenth day of September last, the contract for supplying the rations for the Fifty-Second Regiment was let to Messrs. Lantz and Tinsley, of Kane county, at the rate of 13¾ cents, the papers all duly executed and security for the fulfillment of their agreement formally and legally given by the persons named. They entered upon their duties, and furnished the soldiers their rations to their entire and unqualified satisfaction. On the 17th of September, only three days subsequent to the making and signing of the real contract with Messrs. Lantz and Tinsley, it is stated by our informant, a second contract was entered into, without advertisement and without public knowledge, with George E. Corwin, Sutler, and C. B. Wells, Quartermaster of the regiment, the price being fixed at 19 cents, a margin of 5¼ cents over the one on which the food was actually furnished to the men. This latter contract was the one upon which payment was demanded and received from the Government through the Quartermaster's Department in this city.

The mystery seems to be who pocketed the nice little profit of five and three-fourths cents upon each ration furnished. The hitch in the affair was discovered on the 20th of the present month, after, as it is alleged by our informant, the Quartermaster and the Sutler of the regiment had realized a profit of about $4,000 in the speculation. The Government of course does not recognize Messrs. Lantz and Tinsley as the contractors, but does recognize—or has recognized—Messrs. Wells and Corwin. When the Quartermaster's Department in the city became cognizant of the grand swindle which had been so long and so successfully played upon the National Treasury, means were at once taken to put a period to the speculation, which were successful. A more serious phase of the affair came to light on Saturday, when the officer in charge here appeared before the proper United States authorities and made the following affidavit, based upon which, papers were placed in the hands of a Deputy United States Marshal for service upon the parties named:

U. S. of America, North. Dist. of Ill. } ss.

Wm H. Warder being duly sworn, says that Chas. B. Wells and George E. Corwin did on or about the 17th day of September, A. D. 1861, at the district aforesaid, to wit: at Geneva, county of Kane, and State of Illinois, willfully and knowingly cause to be transmitted or presented to an officer of the Government of the United States a certain contract in writing in support of a claim against the said United States with intent to defraud, knowing the same to be false, contrary to the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided. [Signed] William H. Warder.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of November, A. D. 1861.

P. A. Hoyne,
U. S. Com. Northern Dist. Ill.

The writ went out to Geneva on Saturday, early, and was undoubtedly followed by a corresponding uproar in Camp Lyon. As the examination of Messrs. Wells and Corwin will probably take place before the Commissioner on Monday, comment would be superfluous. The facts will then be fully ventilated. Judge Wilson has been summoned to testify, and it is hoped may be able to clear away the dark cloud which appears to set upon two persons who for years have borne unspotted reputations as men of business capacity and solid integrity, and have held responsible offices in their county.

The punishment for the offence provided the facts should prove to be as stated above, is set forth in the Act of Congress, March 23d, 1823, Sec. 1, 3d Statutes, page 771. It provides that such fraud committed against the United States shall be deemed a felony, and being duly convicted, the party shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period of not less than one, nor more than ten years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Last Honors to a Brave Soldier.

We have already alluded in these columns to the death of Charles W. Everett, Orderly Sergeant of Taylor's Battery, from the effect of wounds received at the late battle of Belmont, Mo. The lamented deceased, prior to his enlistment, was connected with the Illinois Central Land Department. His faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon that position, and the high-minded and manly bearing which universally marked him, in contact with the officers of that Department gained for him their unvarying respect and admiration, as is evinced by the following action taken at a numerously attended meeting of the officers and employees of the Illinois Central Company.

The meeting was held on Saturday afternoon at the office of the Land Department, and was organized by appointing Wm. Vernon, Auditor of the Company, to the Chair, and the Local Treasurer, W. K. Ackerman, Secretary.

A Committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the meeting, and upon motion an invitation was extended to Col. Baldwin, 57th regiment Illinois State Volunteers, to provide an escort for the remains at the time of the funeral, the escort to be under the command of Capt. William Hemstreet of Gen. Prentiss' staff.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The casualties of war have removed from amongst us our firm friend and associate, Charles W. Everett, we feel that some expression of our regard and sympathy is due as a slight tribute to his memory. During the long period of his association with us, his uniform courtesy and kindness, his unswerving integrity and his manly and intelligent discharge of duty called forth our affection and respect.

With the first roar of the cannon from the battlefields of his country, his youthful ardor and patriotism were roused into action. Leaving the peaceful pursuits of private life, the hallowed sanctuary of a mother's roof, and a lucrative official position, he entered at once into the service of his country as a subordinate officer of artillery. How well he discharged that duty, let his young form, now wrapped in the cerements of the grave, answer to his friends and to his country. While we bow in reverent submission to this decree of Providence, "Who doeth all things well," our hearts are saddened, and our tears mingle with his dust, when we remember the happy home that he left, and the sorrowing mother that gave him her blessing as he felt it, forever.

Resolved, That we tender to the mother, the sister and the brother of the deceased our deep and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and assure them that his memory will be cherished by us with affectionate regard.

Resolved, That we will attend (in a body) his funeral, and also request the Secretary of this meeting to forward a copy of these proceedings to his family.

Subsequently, upon motion, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to all military officers and privates in the service now on furlough in this city and vicinity, to meet the escort at Park Row at 10 o'clock, Sunday morning.

Resolved, That the officers and employees of the Illinois Central Railroad Company be requested to wear a badge of mourning on the left arm on this occasion.

After several testimonials of respect to the memory of the deceased, from those present, the meeting adjourned.

The funeral services took place yesterday morning at the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. The church was filled to overflowing, a large proportion of the audience being composed of the military escort, comprising a detachment from Col. Baldwin's National Guards. Rev. Dr. Cox, pastor of the church, pronounced a most powerful and eloquent funeral discourse, and at noon the remains of the lamented deceased were conveyed to the old cemetery for temporary interment.

A Confidence Man Caught.—One of the members of the gang of confidence operators, whose transactions have for two weeks been almost daily chronicled in these columns, calling himself Wm. Fitzgerald, but who is known by the detectives by the very appropriate cognomen of "Big Sandy," was, on Saturday last, overhauled by an officer, and arrested. Fitzgerald had upon his person, when arrested, a galvanized watch—duplicates of which are sold by dealers at twelve shillings per peck—calculated to deceive verdant countrymen, a rouge-leather for polishing the cases of the delusive time-pieces, a pack of cards, a black leather strap, used for playing the "strap game," at which game the player loses or wins, to suit the convenience of the proprietor, and a collection of counterfeit, broken and fraudulent bank notes, ranging in denomination from ones to hundreds. Testimony was introduced to show that Fitzgerald was a vagrant, a "watch-stuffer," a gambler, a "shover of the queer," and a "confidence operator" of the boldest and most successful stamp. His property was confiscated, and a fine of $100 assessed, and execution suspended until Monday, provided he left the city, which he readily promised to do. Before leaving he went to an ambrotypist, and sat for his picture, which now adorns the "Rogue's Gallery," in the office of the Superintendent of Police.

Fire on Saturday Night.

The alarm of fire on Saturday night about twelve o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of the extensive planing establishment, owned by C. S. Rand & Co., 300 South Wells street, and directly opposite the City Bridewell. The fire originated in the furnace-room, and owing to the furious wind prevailing at the time, spread with great rapidity, until the whole building, which was one of the largest of the kind in the city, was enveloped in flames, reducing it in a short time to a pile of smouldering ashes. A portion of the building, sixty feet in length, was occupied by Messrs. Gardner, Merrill and others, as moulding and joining shops, whose losses, owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to ascertain.

The planing mill was filled with an extensive stock of lumber, both rough and finished, and with a large amount of machinery. The entire loss will probably reach nearly $15,000, upon which there is a small insurance. The St. Louis church and a number of other wooden buildings in the rear of the mill took fire several times from the incessant showers of cinders and heavy sheets of flames driven against them by the strong west wind, and were only saved from destruction by the untiring efforts of the Chief Engineer and firemen who worked arduously and incessantly until they had conquered the fire.

The Washburne Lead Mine Regiment.

This fine regiment from Galena and vicinity, is still quartered in the Wigwam, their quarters at Camp Douglas not yet being in readiness for their reception. Although the Wigwam is hardly in fit condition, still the men have been made as comfortable as the circumstances will permit. It is to be hoped, however, that their stay in that building will be of short duration and that convenient and commodious quarters will be assigned them until they are called to take the field.

The regiment now numbers nine companies, five of which are full. It is confidently expected however that the balance will be filled in the course of a few weeks, at the farthest. The total number is 667. The non-commissioned staff is vacant, no appointments having been made yet. The field and staff officers, as far as appointed, are as follows:

Colonel—John E. Smith.
Lieutenant Colonel—J. A. Maltby.
Major—Melancthon Smith.
Adjutant—William T. Froborck.

COMPANY ORGANIZATION.

Company A—Captain, A. Paulsgrove; First Lieutenant, W. T. Froberck; Second Lieutenant, George Moore—90 men.
Company B—Captain, Luther H. Cowan; First Lieutenant, Nesbitt Baugher; Second Lieutenant, S. H. Townsend—85 men.
Company C—Captain, Thomas Burns; First Lieutenant, James Rouse; Second Lieutenant, John Byrne—86 men.
Company D—Captain, T. D. Connor First; Lieutenant, W. R. Rowley; Second Lieutenant, John Duer—65 men.
Company E—Captain, C. B Fisk; First Lieutenant, C. D Overstreet; Second Lieutenant, vacant—87 men.
Company G—Captain, R. P. Sealy; First Lieutenant, vacant; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Griffen—97 men.

These are the only organized and officered companies. There is part of a company from Belvidere, numbering 36 men, under command of Lieutenant A. J. Coombe, one from Cherry Valley with 45 men, commanded by Captain A. Johnson, and one from Waukegan containing 65 men, under Lieutenant H. Boyce.

As far as uniforms, equipments and munitions are concerned, this regiment is completely furnished, as no Illinois regiment heretofore has been, and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The credit for this complete preparation is due to Hon. E. B. Washburne, who has been untiring in his efforts at Washington and elsewhere to fit out the Regiment in a style of which Illinois might be proud. Hitherto no Illinois regiment called into the service has left the State with the benefit of a single hour's practice in the manual of arms, but thanks to the unwearying labor and determined perseverance of Mr. Washburne, success has crowned his efforts, and one regiment, at least, will leave the State properly equipped and drilled. In appreciation of his valuable and patriotic services in this direction, the regiment, before leaving Galena unanimously decided hereafter to be known as "The Washburne Lead Mine Regiment," and we have full faith, knowing the character of the men composing it, that they will do no discredit to the name of their gallant and Union-loving patron.

Improvements.—We understand the Michigan Southern Railroad Company have made arrangements to do a heavy business this winter in shipping dressed hogs from Chicago to all Eastern cities. For this purpose they have built a dressed hog depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman streets, where they have every facility for handling, and where no other business will be done. These arrangements for insuring despatch in transportation are such that we feel sure that shippers, both in Chicago and the country, will thank us for the notice.

Home for the Friendless.—A special meeting of the Board, and all those ladies interested in the late Fair and Festival, is called for Monday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Those ladies especially, who received or paid out, or contracted bills, are requested to be present prepared to report.

Meteorological.—Range of the thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his Drug Store, No. 30 West Randolph, corner of Canal street:

1861.			7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Nov.	17	32	42	40
Monday,	"	18	40	44	42
Tuesday,	"	19	33	44	47
Wedn'day,	"	20	40	45	49
Thursday,	"	21	50	49	47
Friday,	"	22	43	39	31
Saturday,	"	16	21	22	24

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:—

Col. J. W. Bell, Chicago, Ill.
Box 3097, " "
Miss Emma S. Haring, " "
Wm. Brose, " "
Robt. S. Worthington, " "
Richard L. Carhardt, " "
H. C. Child, Clinton st. " "
L. Wright, Winfield Station, Ill.
Miss Adeline A. Davis, Burns, Ill.
A. R. McBurney, Moline, Ill.
Mrs H. M. Buel, Valparaiso, Ind.
Miss Caroline Bonested, Tassinong, Ind.
Mrs. Cordelia Spears, Cincinnati, O.
John Foggins, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.
Miss Josephine Smith, San Francisco, Cal.

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage.

Box 863, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Ada Cobb, Dunton, Ill.
Edward Barber, Kankakee, Ill.
A. Lamb, Elk Grove, Ill.
Miss Alice Botsford, Watega, Ill.
Jas McCarthy, Mendota, Minn.
J. Johnson, Mound Springs, Wis.
Mrs D. S. Warner, Beloit, Wis.
David Jenkins, Columbus, Ohio.
Thos Dealy, Williamsburg, N. Y.
J. & M. Cristy, New York.
Capt. S. L. Fullwood, Washington, D. C.

Important Information.

Camp Lyon, Bird's Point, Nov. 17, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The shirts that are being made throughout the country by Aid Societies for hospital uses, are altogether too large. They should be made a little larger than the shirts we wear every day, and made with a band on the neck and wrist, about one inch wide, and buttons. The larger shirts are only fit for wounded men, and there are a hundred sick to one hundred wounded men here. I have this information about the shirts from a lady who has charge of one of the hospitals here. She says the boys wont wear them, and she has some three dozen on hand now. As I am sent here by the Governor to see the situation of our troops that are sick, and learn their wants, I hope you will speak of the *shirt* affair through the daily. Yours, truly,

R. W. Waterman,
Wilmington, Ill.

Thompson's Eating House.—For the freshest and best oysters, for game in its season, comfortable quarters, cleanly waiters of the most obliging character, for a single meal, or for regular board, no better place can be found in the city than that conducted by S. H. Thompson, No. 58 Dearborn street. nov23d21.

Preserve Your Beauty,

Symmetry of form, your health, and mental powers, by using that safe, pleasant, popular, and specific remedy, known as "Helmbold's Extract of Buchu." Read the advertisement in another column, and profit by it. Diseases and symptoms enumerated. Cut it out, and preserve it. You may not now require it, but may at some future day.

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It saves long suffering and exposure. Beware of counterfeits! Cures guaranteed. Sold by Lord & Smith, 43 Lake street. nov21d1.

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov-11-h221-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov-19

MARRIED.

On Friday evening, 22d inst., by the Rev. T. Burns, Mr. JOHN MUIR and Miss GENEVIAVE MAGNAN, both of this city.

In Blackberry, Kane county, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Wheeler, Mr. THOMAS ALLEN and Miss SARAH H. WISWELL, all of Blackberry.

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!!

50 Tons STRAW BOARDS

Received on consignment and for sale low.
no22-h3-1m G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

RICHMOND HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
BOARD REDUCED TO
$1.50 PER DAY.
oc21-g2-tf A. WIRE & SON Proprietors.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1861.

The scarcity of Bankers exchange continues and the market is firm at ¼ per cent premium. As the bankers, however, were paying ¼ per cent freely themselves for all they could get, they sold very sparingly, and only to their depositors. Outsiders had to go on the street and in some instances pay ½ per cent. Gold is firm at ¼ per cent premium, buying, and ½ per cent selling.

Canada Wildcat.—We warn our readers against the notes of the "Bank of Western Canada," at Clifton, as we have good authority for stating that the concern is an unmitigated wild cat, of the Melchisedek school, "without father or mother, beginning of days, or ending of life." The notes of this spurious concern were said to have been brought here by contractors and put into circulation, knowing that they were worthless. There is no safety in handling a dollar of it, unless you want to be swindled. Canada money has generally been considered good in this country, but it appears that the breed of "wildcats" are not confined to Yankeedom; and it was probably on the generally good credit of Canada money that this swindle machine has been put in motion.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Milwaukee.—The demand for gold is less active, but bankers still sell at 2 per cent. prem. Exchange is firm at 1 per cent. prem.

Canadian Demand for U. S. Treasury Notes.—Notwithstanding the belligerent tone of the Canadian press, there are orders in this city from Canada for 7 3 10 per cent. Treasury notes. To-day Solomon Sturges & Son sold several thousand dollars worth at par, to Canadians.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	160	1405	21673	3100	92	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1948	26087	331	....	....	51
R. I. R. R.	1076	3156	1056	....	350	....
Ill. C. R. R.	730	8170	4096	350	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1618	6734	3992	....	357	....
N. W. R. R.	2420	4157	....	103	454	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	346	6650	3100	350	350	....
Total	7589	57933	35085	3193	1083	51

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	High-wines.
Canal	....	1125	....	....	....	69
G. & C. U. R. R.	1020	....	1800	....	98	50
R. I. R. R.	750	....	5600	....	....	50
Ill. C. R. R.	160	....	1896	....	15	72
C. B. & Q. R. R.	4889	1930	19008	215	691	173
N. W. R. R.	224	1350	9889	650	108	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	3200	4150	23573	....	30	50
Total	9983	8555	59165	865	942	464

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Collingwood	3680	....	570	....	....	....
To other ports	10	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3690	....	570	....	....	....

The weather to-day was quite wintry, and a speedy closing of navigation is expected. Propellors will probably make another run to Buffalo, but very few sail vessels will attempt it.

The Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal announced this morning that navigation will be suspended on the Canal by the 30th inst. But if the present weather holds on for a day or two, it will be frozen tight before that date.

The general markets to-day were very firm, but inactive. Flour, however, was dull and neglected, with trifling sales at $4 60@4.80 for white winter extras, and $3.70@3.76 for good spring extras. Superfine brands continue in fair request at $3.00@3.37½ for good to choice.

The wheat market advanced ½@¾c, but the demand at the improvement was light—the transactions being small at 82c for No. 2 White; 80c for No. 1 Red; 78c for No. 2 Red; 71½@73½c for No. 1 Spring; 65½@66½c for No. 2 Spring; and 50@52c for Rejected Spring. Closing dull.

Corn was also in good request, with an advancing tendency, and sales of about 40,000 bushels at 23½c for Canal Mixed afloat; 23½@23¾c for Mixed Corn in store; and 19@20c for Rejected in store.

Oats were in good request and firm at 17c for No 1 in store. Rye advanced 1c, with sales at 32@33c. Barley remains dull and neglected. Timothy seed firm, with sales at $1.50@1.55. Hides very dull. Highwines steady. Good potatoes are scarce and higher.

The Provision market is very dull. Mess Pork is offered at $10 00—with bids of $9.75. There is nothing doing in cut meats. Lard is dull at 7½c. Tallow steady at 8c.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were upwards of 9,000, and the market was active at about yesterday's prices—closing dull, in prospect of a heavy supply to-morrow. The heaviest hogs were sold at $2.70@2.77½, and the medium at $2 60@2.70. Beef Cattle were in demand and steady.

White Spring Wheat.—Messrs. Nichols & Co. exhibited on 'Change to-day a sample of White Spring Wheat, from Wisconsin. It is in all respects equal to good White Winter Wheat.

Dry Goods.

[From the N. Y. Independent, 22d inst.]

Trade does not materially abate in its activity, though the fall season is rapidly drawing to its usual close, and it will probably be continued into the first weeks of winter. The Government demand is large, and the general demand is steady and much larger than was expected at the opening of the season. Prices of all domestic goods favor the seller. Calicoes have again advanced under very reduced stocks. Desirable patterns are in good demand, especially blacks and reds, which are being sold in advance. The new styles are of small and neat figures. Production of these goods is much enlarged. Shirtings and sheetings are more active, and bleached goods have further advanced. Drills are in but moderate request. Cotton flannels are in very pressing demand. Domestic woolens are also in great activity, especially army goods. Fancy cassimeres are brisk of sale, both all wool and silk mixtures. Satinets have further advanced. Cloths are in very reduced stocks and prices firm. Delaines of desirable styles have a large and quick sale, selling as fast as they arrive. Check shawls are in brisk demand. Beaver cloths are scarce and wanted. In foreign goods we notice a much improved inquiry. Dress goods of higher styles are in better request, but prices are still below the cost of production. British dress goods are very steady, and the limited expenditure has threatened a decline in the price. Saxony dress goods have heavily declined. French black silks are steady; fancies dull; but plain colors in fair request. Millinery velvets sell freely, but at low prices.

Ribbons also are active; but the supply is in excess, and prices heavy, except choice styles. French worsted goods are in abundance, and can be bought to advantage. The most active are scarlets, blues, Magentas and Garibaldis, which bring fair prices. Delaines are dull and heavy. High colored merinoes are in good demand, but assorted colors are heavy in price; blacks are neglected; the demand is limited to the city and country trade. Broche shawls are in good supply and sell low. The long shawls are preferred to the square, and are the only ones that have advanced in price. Chenille shawls are very low. A large supply of army blues has been imported and these meet a ready sale. German cloths are very dull and heavy; the lower quality sells. Fancy cassimeres, beavers, coatings, and all heavy goods have been sold nearly entirely out. Blankets are quick of sale. The auction sales are drawing to a close. French dress silks and woolen goods, ribbons, Saxony dress goods, and woven goods, are selling freely under the hammer. The prospects are poor for the importation of spring goods.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1861.

FREIGHTS—No engagements.

FLOUR—Received, 7,588 brls; shipped, 3,690 brls. The market is very dull and drooping. Sales, 50 brls "State Mills" white winter, at $4 80 del; 100 brls "Ashley" do at $4.75 del; 90 brls "Bell Street" do at $4 60 del; 100 brls choice Spring extra $3.85 del; 100 brls "Turtle" do at $3.75 del; 100 brls good spring extra at $3.70 del; 100 brls "Arcadia" and 50 brls "Clinton," choice super, at $3.30 del; 100 brls "Bridge Mill" low super at $2.50 del; 5 brls Rye Flour at $2.32½ del.

[The 200 brls "Commercial" reported yesterday at $3.80, was a mistake. It should have been "200 brls McKinney at $3 80."]

WHEAT—Received, 57,233 bu; shipped, none. Market a shade better. Sales—Winter—300 bu No 2 White in store at 82c; 2000 bu No 1 Red in store at 80c; 2800 bu No 2 Red in store at 78c. Spring—10,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 73c; 2,000 bu do at 72½c; 3,000 bu do at 71½c; 3,000 do do (in Galena elevator) at 71½c; 6,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 66c; 5,000 bu do at 65½c; 5,000 bu do (in a favorite warehouse) at 66½c; 3,000 bu do (in Galena elevator) at 65½c; 3,500 bu short receipts do at 65½c; 5,000 bu Rejected in store at 50c; 800 bu do (in a special house) at 52c.

CORN—Received, 35,085 bu; shipped, 570 bu. Market firm. Sales 5,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 23½c; 29,000 bu Mixed in store at 23½c; 5,000 bu do at 23¾c; 800 bu Rejected in store at 19c; 580 bu do at 19½c; 1,500 bu do at 20c.

OATS—Received, 3,193 bu. Market firm. Sales 4,000 bu No. 1 in store at 17c; 600 bu do in bags at 18½c del.

RYE—Received, 1,063 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales 800 bu No. 1 in store at 32c; 1,500 bu do at 33c.

BARLEY—Received, 51 bu. Market dull and neglected. Sales 145 sacks medium by sample, at 25c on track.

SEEDS—Timothy firm. Sales 22 sks prime at $1.55; 14 sks good at $1.50. Clover quiet. Sales 16 sks choice at $3.75. Flax firm. Sales 10 sks choice at $1.20.

HIGHWINES—Received, 464 brls. Market quiet and steady. Sales 15 brls at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull. Mess Pork held at $10 00. Lard held at 7½c.

TALLOW—19 brls country at 7½c.

HIDES—Downward tendency. Sales 87 Green Salted, trimmed, at 5½c; 54 Dry Flint at 11@11½.

POTATOES—Good sound potatoes scarce and in good demand at 35@40c.

BEANS—Dull. Sales 25 bu good at $1.20; common to fair $1 00@1 12½.

EGGS—Fresh, 12½@13c ℔ doz; limed 10@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens $1.25@1.50 ℔ doz; Turkeys 5½@6c ℔ ℔.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 9983 Hogs, 942 Beeves. The receipts of Hogs were heavy and the market active at yesterday's prices—closing quiet. Beef cattle was steady. Sales—

678 Hogs	averaging	299 lbs	at	$2 70
135	"	245	"	2 70
160	"	226	"	2 65
97	"	301	"	2 68
200	"	229	"	2 60
58	"	302	"	2 69
140	"	275	"	2 60
155	"	226	"	2 70
49	"	290	"	2 70
48	"	300	"	2 77½
53	"	258	"	2 60
46	"	250	"	2 60
46	"	270	"	2 70
265	"	310	"	2 70
110	"	280	"	2 70
35 Beeves	"	1100	"	2 97
18	"	1240	"	2 50
19	"	1100	"	2 25
46	"	1135	"	2 25
24	"	1040	"	2 12½
46	"	1100	"	2 25

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 20, 1861.

[Abriged from Thursday's New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,795.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	7½	@8
Medium	7	@7½
Ordinary	6	@6½

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 8½. The general average of the market is 7¼c. The most of the sales range from 6½ to 8c. Total number of Beeves received in this city this week, 4,102.

This is 1,843 head less than last week, and 261 head less than the average of last year. The average number at the Wednesday market last year was 3,451 head, while the number to-day being 3,821 shows 370 head more than the average, and 1,540 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1020	Kentucky	499
Ohio	1,317	New Jersey	15
Indiana	455	Michigan	101
Illinois	470	Massachusetts	63

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.—The market opens this morning extremely dull, contrary to the anticipations of most of the drovers, and it will be very hard to close out all the stock on sale without a reduction from the rates of yesterday, that owners are unwilling to submit to. Fortunately for them, the trade just at the close of business yesterday was lively, and more bullocks were sold in an hour before dark than in any other hour of the day, and at better prices for all the lower grades. It was not for the best grades; they were the sort of the demand at the commencement, and so they are to-day, and holders will have to submit to a decline or not make sales, as the retail butchers are only here to-day in very limited numbers while the supply of first-class bullocks is larger than it has been upon any closing day of the market in some months. Last Wednesday it was difficult to find a half a dozen choice bullocks of 8 cwt. and upward in all the yards. To-day it is not difficult to find a hundred such, while the demand is principally confined to the wholesale butchers, who will not pay 8c net per ℔ for such cattle as sold freely for that price last week. Consequently the salesmen find it difficult to close out, and the business drags through the day, several small lots being arrived to add to the difficulty. Upon the whole, we can only advise a slight advance upon the lower and medium grades of cattle, and the market closing slow and dull.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 27,773.

The following is the report of prices given by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market: Corn-fed hogs, 3¾@4 1-16c ℔ ℔ live weight; distillery do., none offered.

The market holds up remarkably well under the pressure of such a large supply—the largest ever received in one week in New York. It is a little too large to-day for the demand, and hogs are selling rather slowly, so that a further decline is feared.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead wgt
First quality corn-fed large size	4 @4¼	—@5c.
Second quality corn-fed	3¾@4c.	5 @5¼c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	—@4c.	5¼@5¼c.
Large size still-fed, fat	—@4c.	—@5c.
Second quality still-fed fat	—@3¾c	—@4¼c.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER ETNA.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.

The advices from Manchester were favorable. Market for goods closing quiet. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Flour firm at 28s@32s.

GRAIN.—Wheat steady at 11s6d@12s6d for red western; 11s6d@12s0d for red southern; 13s@14s for white.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet. Bacon firmer. Lard, downward tendency. Sales at 50s@57s.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Sales of pots at 35s 6d; pearls 34s. Rosin inactive; common 14s@24s 6d. Spirits turpentine firm at 75s.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and steady. Rice firm. Coffee inactive.

Linseed oil firmer. Sales at 35s 6d@36s.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee buoyant. Common congou tea active. Rice quiet.

TALLOW—Small sales at 53s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares, 40½@39½ discount; Erie Railroad shares, 26½@27½. Consols for money 93½@93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14th.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Corn declining. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Nov. 14th.—Consols for money 93½@94. American securities quiet. Illinois Central 40c discount; Erie 27c; New York Central 70c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Market rules heavy and in favor with buyers, while prices have undergone no material change. Sales, 13,000 bbls at $5.25@5.45 for rejected; $5.40@5 50 for superfine state; $5 60@5.70 for extra state; $5.40@5 50 for superfine Wisconsin; $5.60@5.80 for common to medium extra; $5.85@5 95 for Chicago spring brands extra r.h.O.; $6 25@6.75 for trade brands, market closing dull and heavy. Canadian flour rules quiet and unchanged. Sales, 800 bbls at $5.45@5 50 for superfine; $5 65@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.25@4 40. Corn meal quiet and without material change.

WHISKY—Market without important change; sales 450 brls at 20¼@20½c.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; moderate business for export: sales 28,600 bu Chi spring at $1.23@1.27; 19,000 bu northwestern club at $1 27@1.28, latter price for choice; 1,100 bu spring state at $1 21; 47,000 bu Mil club at $1.27@1.29; 19,800 bu amber Iowa at $1 29½@1.30; 35,800 bu winter red western at $1 27@1.33; 36,000 bu amber Mich at $1 38@1 41; 6,000 bu white Indiana at $1.40; 13,500 bu white Mich at $1.43@1.47, and 3,500 extra choice do $1 55. Rye unchanged; sales 8,400 bu at 87@88c. Barley firm; sales 4,000 bu common state at 70c; 4,100 bu common Canada at 75c; and a cargo of California at 75c. Corn heavy, and slightly favors buyers; sales 147,000 bu at 56c for badly damaged mixed western; 64@65c for good to prime shipping do, chiefly 64½@65c in store. Oats dull and heavy; sales at 47@49c for Jersey, C W and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues steady, with fair demand. Sales 1400 brls (part last evening) at $12.50@13 for mess; $14 50 for prime mess; and $7.50@8 for country prime. Beef in fair demand. Sales 600 brls (part last evening) at $4@4 50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $13 for repacked mess; $13@13 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef in better demand; sales 100 brls prime at $18 50, and 500 do India mess on private terms. Beef hams in moderate request. Cut meats rule dull at previous prices. Bacon in fair demand; sales 300 bxs short ribbed middles. City cut and dressed hogs in demand at 4¾@5c. Lard more active, and shade firmer; sales 2,050 brls, part deliverable in December and January, at 8¼@9½c. Butter firm; Ohio, 10@14c; state 15@21c. Cheese steady at 5½@8c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw quiet and unchanged. Sales 180 hhds at 7¾@8¼c for Cuba, 8c for Porto Rico, and 25 hhds white Siam on p. t. Molasses quiet and without material change in price. Sales 10 hhds Porto Rico at 40c, and 20 brls Barbadoes at 38c.

STOCKS—Feverish but generally better. Ch & R I 54¾, C & T 31¾, G & Ch 71, C & Pitts 13¾, M S 18¾, do gtd 37, C B & Q 62¼, M C 39¾, Huds 37, Erie, 26¾, B 30 do pfd 52, S 30, Buff & St Line 1st mtg 105, N Y C 78, Pac M 90, C & T akg fd bds 77, Mo 6s 42¾, Tenn 43.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO

ARRIVED..........Nov. 23.

Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Pentwater, 73 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries, 116 pkgs fish, 150 brls apples.
Prop Galena, Steele, Dickson, Buffalo.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Finnegan, Kalamazoo, 67 m lumber, 4 masts.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Grand Haven, 71 m lumber, 125 m shingles.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Clydesdale, Bay City, 165 m lumber.
Schr Gipsey, Jamieson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Magic, McNamara, Grand Haven, 130 m shingles, 51 c wood, 15 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Grand Haven, 145 m lumber.
Schr D R Martin, Trotter, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Free Democrat, Thompson, Milwaukee, 370 cords bark.
Schr Geo F Foster, Smith, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.

CLEARED..........Nov. 23.

Prop J Barber, Brown, Grand River.
Prop C Mears, Ryerson, Pentwater.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 2200 brls flour.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Schr Magic, McNamara, Grand River, 30 tons hay.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Grand Haven.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Free Democrat, Thompson, Milwaukee, 2500 bu oats.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 22.

Adelia, Joliet, 1200 bu corn, 69 brls wines, 2000 bu oats.
Prairie State, LaSalle, 3733 bu corn, 92 bu rye, 34,594 ℔s home fruit, 100 brls flour, 25 bu seed.
Belle Bryan, LaSalle, 5259 bu corn.
Ianthe, DuPage, 3500 bu corn, 840 bu oats, 180 bu wheat.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 5190 bu corn, 800 bu oats.
Hoosier, Brison, 94 cy r stone, 2000 ℔s cast iron, 1 wagon, 1 buggy.
Fame, DuPage, 2800 bu corn, 1225 bu wheat, 1 safe.

CLEARED..........Nov. 22.

Harrington, Ottawa, 73,796 ℔s mdse, 431 brls salt.
Arazona, LaSalle, 58 m lumber, 16 m lath, 39 m shingles, 1800 siding, 224 ℔s nails.
Sultan, Ottawa, 11,595 ft lumber, 3 m siding, 10 m shingles.
Plowes, LaSalle, 89,400 ft lumber, 125 ℔s cranberries.
Boston, Morris, 100 m lumber, 2290 ℔s scales.
B T Beesley, Ottawa, 1701 ft lumber, 20 m headings, 4486 ℔s pig iron.
Yorktown, Utica, 1112 ℔s stone ware, 1 wagon.
Dick Overall, LaSalle, 168 brls salt.
A Lincoln, LaSalle, 27 m lumber, 1 wagon.
S A Douglas, Joliet, 19,183 ft lumber, 35 m shingles.
Washington, Kankakee, 10,450 ft lumber, 10 brls salt.
Lament, Lockport, 780 ℔s mdse.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Passed Detroit, Nov. 21.—Bound Up—Prop City of Madison, Cleveland, Montgomery; bark Sardinia, J Sweeney, G B Morgan; schr Sweepstakes, Calliwood, Athenian, Planet, H A Richmond, Rainbow, Reciprocity' W J Whaling.
Bound Down—Prop Illinois, Pocahontas.

Vessels Passing through the Welland Canal.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 19th—		
Prop Cleveland,	Ogd & Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr L Dancey,	Montreal,	Goderich.
Schr Reciprocity,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Oberlain,	Kingston,	do
On the 20th—		
Prop Akron,	Ogdensburgh,	Detroit.
Schr Cadet,	Toronto,	Erie.
Schr Worthington,	Cape Vincent,	Cleveland.
Schr S A Douglas,	Oswego,	Chicago.
Schr Fulton,	do	do
Schr G D Norris,	do	Milwaukee.
Vessels Bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 19th—		
Schr Bermuda,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Norwegian,	Toledo,	do
On the 20th—		
Schr Granada,	Toledo,	Oswego.
Schr W H Craig,	Buffalo,	Pt Robinson.
Schr John Weeden,	Toledo,	Oswego.
4 U S Rev Cutters,	Erie,	Boston.

The Storm.—The vessels arriving from below yesterday, bring no information of disasters. They represent the gale of Wednesday night and Thursday as terrific almost beyond description, but were fortunate enough to reach a safe anchorage in the shelter of the Manitou Islands. The propeller Neptune had got within fifteen miles of this port, when the storm became so violent that she was obliged to put back to the Manitous. Her cabin furniture suffered considerably while she was running in the trough of the sea.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.

RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
no17-g391-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!
Revolvers of all kinds, [illegible] Bowie Knives and Military Goods. [illegible] Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 183 Lake street.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power	$ [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes of our establishment, where they may be examined and description given. [illegible] These engines are furnished on ample time [illegible], if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc19-ly

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS
OVAL CARBON OIL
LAMP CHIMNEYS.
Patented September 1861.
The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:
1. Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the draft is stronger and more regular.
2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.
3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so brittle as to crack even when not in use are invariably made of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured.
Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of them, have found a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which has materially lessened the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.
Manufactured by
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
At the
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
PITTSBURG, PA.
For sale by POPE & SLOCUM,
Agents for the Manufacturer,
au17-x[illegible] 123 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his follow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. oc24-ltw-3m

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.
LOAN AGENCY,
Collection and Insurance Office
—OF—
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of
PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago or through correspondents in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.
REFERENCES:
[illegible]

BANK NOTE LIST OF
WRIGHT & BROTHER.
W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.
Dealers in Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.
No. 8 Clark street, Chicago.
LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS
PAR:
Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank, Union Bank.
DISCREDITED.
No. 1............VALUE 90 CENTS.
No. 2............VALUE 90 CENTS.
No. 3............VALUE 85 CENTS.
No. 4............VALUE 80 CENTS.
No. 5............VALUE 77 CENTS.
No. 6............VALUE 72 CENTS.
No. 7............VALUE 65 CENTS.
No. 8............VALUE 60 CENTS.
No. 9............VALUE 55 CENTS.
No. 10............VALUE 52 CENTS.
[illegible]
REDEEMED BY THE AUDITOR:
[illegible]
We pay the above rates in Gold or Exchange on New York.
WISCONSIN CURRENCY.
Current from Two to Five per cent Discount.
UNCURRENT:
[illegible]
We pay in GOLD Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay Wisconsin Currency.
☞ Parties remitting us Uncurrent Money by "United States Express" will please do so at our expense by marking their packages "Bessie Contracts of Wright & Brother." [illegible]
WRIGHT & BROTHER.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 48 Lasalle street,
METALLIC COFFINS.
[illegible]

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES
cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASON, at No. [illegible] Clark street, and [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
MONDAY, Nov. 25th, first night of the new Drama, replete with domestic interest and startling effects, composed of
A PROLOGUE AND FOUR STAGES.
Written and adapted expressly for this Theatre, by T. E. Mills, Esq., from the popular Novel of
CHARLES DICKENS,
ENTITLED
Great Expectations,
Which will be presented with new and appropriate scenery, by J. W. Whytal.
The Churchyard—The Marshes—The Old Battery—The Blacksmith Shop—Death of Mrs. Gargery—The Bridal Hall and Mouldy Wedding Feast—The Convicts Hunted—The Challenge—The Duel—The Sluice-house—Wedding Feast—Father, Mother and Child—Fate of Magwitch—Love and Death—Reality at last of
GREAT EXPECTATIONS.
The entire company in the cast.
☞ The performance of the beautiful Drama will employ the whole of the evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first Concert of the second season will be given at Bryan Hall on Tuesday evening next, Nov. 26, by the full Grand Orchestra of the Society, under the direction of Mr. Hans Balatka, assisted by Mrs. Mattison, Contralto; Mr. De Passio, Barytone, and Mr. Franz Staab, Pianist.
PROGRAMME.
1—Symphony No. 1 in C Major, Op. 21........Beethoven.
a. Introduction and Allegro con brio.
b. Andante.
c. Menuetto.
d. Finale—Allegro.
2—English Song, "Up to the Forest Hie"........Barnett.
MRS. MATTISON.
3—Piano Solo—Norma Fantasie de Concert........Jaell.
MR. FRANZ STAAB.
4—Aria from "Lucrezia Borgia"........Donizetti.
MR. DE PASSIO.
—Grand Fantasie for Orchestra—Souvenir des Huguenots........Hans Balatka.
—Aria from Donna Caritea........Mercadante.
7—Concert Overture........Pitt.
This concert is the first of a series of five to be given the ensuing season. Price of tickets two dollars for the series, admitting a gentleman and two ladies to all the concerts and all the advertised rehearsals, of which there will probably be one between each concert. Tickets to be had at the Music store of
ROOT & CADY, No. 95 Clark Street.
No one admitted to either concerts or rehearsals except upon a
SEASON TICKET.
As no single tickets will be issued, and no tickets sold at the door.
Doors open 7; performance to commence promptly at 8 o'clock. E. S. STICKNEY,
no23-h3-5t Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
DINNER of the
ILLINOIS ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY
Will take place at the
BRIGGS HOUSE,
On Friday evening Nov. 29th, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets........$2.50
May be had at the Briggs House, or from any of the members of the Society. no23-h3-6t

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison
Class open at all times for beginners.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1053. auh-g97-3m

General Notices.

A CARD.—Mrs. Dr. GAYLORD,
Ladies and Children's
Botanic Physician and Midwife,
Returns thanks for the patronage she has received from the ladies of Chicago for the past ten years, and wishes to inform them that she can still be found at her old residence, No. 124 South Desplaines street. no22-h4-3-1w

QUERY.—"Why should housekeepers and their servants lose their time and patience in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble. no23-h40-1m

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new 100 horse power engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Tin Plate and Sheet Iron dealers, no8-h136-1stp-1m 199 & 201 Randolph street.

STRAYED FROM PREMISES No. 112 Third Avenue, on the afternoon of 20th inst., a POINTER DOG. Color spotted, with brown ears and nose. Had a strap around neck and chain attached. The finder will be rewarded by returning him. [no23-h4-3t] F. A. HOWE, Jr.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
In Drawing of October 30th, No. 1,744 drew $100,000; No. 23,195 drew $50,000; No. 15,631 drew $25,000; No. 23,004 drew $10,000; No. 15,064 drew $10,000; being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. no23-h40-1w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on Monday evening last, between Ontario street and Trinity Church, FIFTY DOLLARS. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office. no22-h40-3t

WAR! WAR! WAR!—J. T. Lloyd's War Maps of Virginia, Missouri, and the Southern States. These are the ONLY MAPS used by the War Department. Every one should have them. Prices from 25 cents to one dollar. Agents supplied at New York prices. Call on or address A. L. BAGLEY, Agent No. 132 Lake street. no23-h45-1w

TO MERCHANT TAILORS!—Wanted a situation by an experienced Cutter, just from New York. For particulars address T. BOURNO, Madison, Wis. no22 h33-3t

300,000 RED COMMON BRICKS; 50,000 Red Pressed Bricks. For sale at moderate prices for cash; delivered in any part of the city. Address the subscribers, at Brickton, Cook County, Ill. no22-h46 1w PENNY & MEACHAM.

20,000 DOLLARS WORTH REAL ESTATE Situate on Canal street, south of North street for sale at a bargain. $5,000 wanted within eight months—the balance on long time of credit. Lots suit purchasers. Make application to THOMAS GEORGE, Agent, No. 29 Lake st., corner of Franklin. no23-h45 7-1w

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,
Chicago, Nov. 20th, 1861.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following Resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago on the first day of January next to holders of said stock at the close of business on the last day of December next, in Exchange on New York at par." (no21-h39-1m) W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

1,000 BARRELS choice, selected, hand picked
"JENITON" APPLES FOR WINTER USE,
For sale in lots to suit, by
PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN,
no21-h39-1w 27 South Water street.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load.
Sawed, Split and Delivered.
E. L. FURNESS & CO.
no18-h322-1m Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST.—Being very desirous of closing my stock of Musical Merchandise, I have concluded to offer it at cost, for cash only, for the next 30 days. All orders, accompanied by cash, will be filled at reduced prices. Address
E. H. PATTERSON, 85 Washington st.,
no22-h3-1w Successor to A. Judson Higgins.

HICKORY WOOD! HICKORY WOOD!!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so all winter.
Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered in quantities of ¼ cord or a thousand cords.
MORGAN & FURNESS,
no18-h357-1m Corner State street and C, B. & Q. R R.

OVAL GILT AND ROSEWOOD FRAMES, and GILT AND ROSEWOOD BEADS, of all sizes and in great variety. Also,
MOULDINGS, GILT AND ROSEWOOD,
of all widths.
R. B. APPLEBY offers at wholesale and retail, 124 South Clark street, the largest stock of Frames and Mouldings west of New York. His Rosewoods are much superior to any in market and his Gilt Frames are warranted Gold. Manufacturing all his goods, he is enabled to offer great inducements to purchasers.
☞ Don't buy without seeing the Stock—124 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO ILL. no23-h4-3w

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Sale Stable, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by
no19-h386 1m JAMES MIX & CO.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—For sale for cash a large and well stocked Drug, Grocery and General Variety Store. One of the best Country Stores in the West. I have always done the entire Drug trade of the surrounding country, besides which it is at present doing a very large cash business in Groceries, Oils, Paints, Fancy Goods, Books, Lamps, etc. The store is situated 125 miles from Chicago, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the town of Wenona, Marshall county.
Particulars as to the amount of Drugs purchased, with other information, can be had of LORD & SMITH, 43 Lake street, Chicago, or by applying personally or by letter to HENRY LEE, at his store at Wenona. If desirable the Drug business would be separated from the Grocery and Variety Store, or would be sold together or separately. The rent of the entire building is $200 per annum with privilege of purchasing at any time.
The entire stock will be sold by inventory or lumped in one lot at fifty per cent. reduction on first cost.
This is the greatest chance ever offered to any enterprising person, whether physician, druggist or general business man. Any person with a small capital would realize a fortune in a short time. Will be sold at a great sacrifice, the proprietor being tired of Western life and wishes to return to New York. Apply immediately as above. no19-h378-2w30-wa

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.
DITHRIDGE'S
PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,
AT
POPE & SLOCUM,
oc1-g72-6m 123 SOUTH CLARK STREET

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
GREAT WEST OIL WORKS,
W. S. SCOFIELD & CO., Proprietors,
Cleveland, Ohio,
Manufacturers and Refiners of
PETROLEUM AND CARBON OIL.
Also, NAPTHA OR BENZOLE.
To Jobbers in Oil we would say we are prepared to fill orders promptly, at the very lowest market price. Our Oil we warrant equal to Kerosene, and put up in best of packages. oc8-h-37-1m

TOILET SOAPS.—A LARGE and choice Stock of every variety of
FINE TOILET SOAPS.
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR,
GLENN'S GLYCERINE,
GLENN'S HONEY TOILET,
LUBIN'S VARIETY.
(Very Choice—Five Different Varieties.)
Bazine Detersive Pomade Soap, for whitening hands; Bazine & Wright's Glycerine and Camphor Ice; [illegible] Toilet Perfumes, Hair Oil and Pomades; Tooth Powders, Hand Mirrors, Sponges, Cosmetics.
Ingersoll's Patent Fountain Hair Brush,
Something new—for oiling the hair at the same time of brushing. For sale by
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
no10-h29-1y No. 86 Clark st., Sherman House Drug Store.

Wants.

WANTED—Three or four Rooms, pleasantly situated and suitable for a family of three persons to keep house in all way. [illegible] Post Office Box 4090, stating location and terms. no23-h3-3t

WANTED—By one who has had fifteen years experience in the wholesale and retail Jobbing House, a situation in some wholesale store. [illegible] Box 3789. no22-h3-3t

WANTED—Employment by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful in or about a Wholesale or Retail Store, or any other honorable employment. Good qualifications. Address C. A. M., [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED FOR CASH OR ON short time, by a person of undoubted means, a residence lot of 80 feet by 125 front, in a desirable part of the city. West Division preferred, or South Division, East of Clark street. No objection to a lot with a house of medium size on it. Address Box 2790, stating exact location and terms. [illegible]

WANTED—A Second-Hand Fire Proof Safe, in good order. Address Post Office Box 963, stating lowest price, size, and where it can be seen.

WANTED.—A good Protestant Girl, wanting a steady home to do general housework, and willing to go to Evanston, can hear of such a place, with good wages, by addressing Tribune Office.

WANTED! WANTED!!—Iron Bound Turpentine or Oil Barrels at WM. [illegible] STEB & BAXTER'S, 233 South Water street. no18-h383-1m

WANTED—A Wet Nurse, about thirty years old, to whom a good price will be paid for taking charge of a child. Can speak English or Scotch preferred. The best of references required. Inquire at 300 Indiana street between [illegible] and three (3) P. M. no21-h4-3t

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first class second hand Top Buggy in good repair, can find a cash customer by addressing Post Office Box 4163, Chicago.

TO DRUGGISTS.—An experienced Drug Clerk wishes to procure a situation in either a Wholesale or Retail store. Not particular as to locality. Best of references given. Address FRANK HARMON, Box 124, Wilmington, Ill. no22-h3-3t

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village in the Northwestern States to sell the
GROVER & BAKER
Premium Sewing Machines.
This Company now manufacture machines making the Lock or Shuttle Stitch in addition to their popular Grover & Baker Patent Stitch, thus affording a choice of stitches to purchasers.
Address WM. R. YOUNG & CO.
no7-h159-1m General Agents, Chicago.

200,000 RAILROAD TIES WANTED—To be delivered during the coming winter and spring of 1862, at points on the
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad.
For specifications, apply at the Superintendent's office. [no13-h3-1m] C. B. ALLEN, Supt.

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every one wanting it will do well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a new three cent stamp, to J. H. JONES, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4353. oc15-g55-3m

To Rent.

FOR RENT—A first class Daguerrean Gallery, located at Aurora, 40 miles from Chicago, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Also, 3 Living Rooms connected with it, suitable for a family. For particulars, address A. MANN, Aurora, Ill. no18-h327-1w

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. (ap18-h-1y)

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A vacant lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire of M. T. COLE, Room No. 3, 131 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. R. WELLS, of the firm of Bartlett, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 180 feet on Washington street by 80 on Margaret street. Very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 32 Clark street, [illegible] de17-ly

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a good part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. no13-h3-3m

FOR SALE CHEAP AT $350 CASH.—One smart five (5) horse Steam Engine, having been used about six (6) months. Also, one (1) oil color, large size, for [illegible]. Apply to A. G. MOREY, 9 Board Trade Building. no14-h3-2w

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated on Fox River,
AT CLINTONVILLE.
Three miles east of Elgin. The mill has four run of stone, and the Distillery has a capacity of 80 bushels. They may be rented separately if desired.
Possession Given Immediately
Or the property may be bought at a very low price and on easy terms. For particulars apply to DAVIS & BISSIN, no8-199-1m 48 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board at 280 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also a few day boarders. Reference exchanged. no23-h3-1w

BOARDING.—A splendid suite of parlors; also, a parlor and bedroom with closet, and three other desirable rooms, to rent. The rooms may be rented separately if desired, at No. 1 and 3 Van Buren street.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen and Day Board to be had at No. 132 State street, second dwelling south of Madison street. no22-h3-1w

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board can now be had at 48 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, unfurnished pleasant front rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office. no4-h18-1m

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a family. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board by applying at 104 Monroe street, opposite Tremont House. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be obtained at 17 West Washington street, corner of Jefferson. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. no14-h3-1m

NATIONAL HOUSE.—Good board and pleasant rooms can be had at the above house, which has been entirely renovated and refurnished. The location is convenient for business men being situated on the corner of State and Buren streets, but a few minutes walk from the Post Office. The rooms are very desirable for single or married gentlemen. no18-h3-1m

ALL MEDICINES SHOULD BE PREPARED
BY A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.
DR. J. S. ROSE obtained a Diploma in 1820, since that time to this, he has practiced Medicine in Philadelphia with unequalled success, managed Diseases in all its forms. For a long time he has been devoted to attending to numerous calls; now he puts up prescriptions free from minerals or mercury, for all diseases, together with full directions, [illegible] which gives all the means to be their own doctors. Medical book free at 244½ South Clark street, Chicago. Write for one and I will send it by mail. J. S. Rose's medicines for sale by W. B. PEAK, 244½ South Clark street, Chicago, and sent to any part of the country on receipt of price. Address Post Office Box 77. If you are troubled with any disease be sure and get a book. If you will be cured, send for a book and be convinced. You can be cured, it will prove it. Write your case and cost [illegible] answer by mail without charge. W. B. PEAK, Chicago, Post Office Box 77. no10-h3-1m

HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN
SUCCESSORS TO F. W. THAYER,
DRUGGISTS & PHARMACEUTISTS,
Sherman House Drug Store.
We beg leave to call the attention of the former patrons of F. W. Thayer, and the public generally to the fact that we design making this a branch of our New York House (Harral & Risley's), corner of Chambers and Broadway, New York. Wholesale Druggists).
We design offering nothing but the best class of goods kept in our line, and as low, if not lower, than any other Drug House. Special attention given to the Retail Department, keeping on hand a large and valuable stock of
FANCY GOODS,
Drugs, Chemicals, Choice Perfumeries, and Toilet Articles.
To Physicians.—Especial attention given to Prescriptions, having careful and attentive Clerks constantly for that purpose, night and day. [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.
NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing the first day of November 1861, will be due and payable on the first of November next at the office of the Board of Public Works. Room No. 11 Court House.
The payments hereto declared to be due on the first of November 1861 shall be made in advance of commencing with the said year, on or before the day of January, 1862.
Owners or occupants of buildings which have failed to pay [illegible] [illegible] which the distributing water pipes are laid, [illegible] for the year commencing the first day of May 1861 [illegible] place. By order of the Board.
[illegible] CARPENTER, President.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 14, 1861. oc15-g91-3w

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTIN & CO., 187 South Water st., Chicago. E. R. CLARK & CO., 76 Broad street, New York, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for shipping [illegible] and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, [illegible] &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. [illegible]

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
33 inches to 40 inches wide.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1861.

☞ Claib Jackson and his gang have the crowning merit of cool impudence. His peripatetic Legislature has just elected Senators to the new rebel Congress, to meet in February at Nashville.

☞ Our dispatches from Washington attest that our Representative, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, has made good progress in the presentation of the important claims of his city and section. In the coming Congress it will be recognized and put on record that there is a West.

☞ There are "two Richmonds in the field," and one of them is at Nashville, whither the rebel Congress is to instantly remove. Isn't it a little severe on the Old Dominion to make her the chopping block, to eat her fields barren, trample hard her soil with the feet of two great armies, place her in danger of dismemberment, yet all the ginger-colored children of her illustrious sons flying North, and after all not give her the capital? "Old Virginny" would "tire" of that if she was (which she is not) a barleycorn's breadth above the business of growing mulattoes. She must follow her market.

☞ Gen. James H. Lane, United States Senator from Kansas and commander of the far-famed Kansas Brigade, is now on his way to Washington, and will (we are advised by telegraph) arrive here this morning by the train from Quincy. As he has been making speeches along the way, and as he will probably remain here a day or two, we hope the opportunity will not be lost to introduce him to our citizens. They will be glad to hear from him, the only "live man" thus far developed in the field. Our largest audience rooms are none too large for the crowds who would flock to see and hear a man who has won such signal renown during the campaign, and who has, in so many respects, struck the popular idea right in the center.

THE COUNTY WAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Within a few days past, the County War Committee chosen by the Board of Supervisors in June last, to disburse the fund for the equipment of the Hecker-Jaeger regiment and the Irish Brigade of the city, have received from the Federal Government $2,000 on the claim for reimbursing the amount expended, which is all in process of adjustment. Of the money thus received the Committee have placed $1,000 in the hands of the Union Defence Committee for the relief of families of volunteers in this city, and the first named Committee are meeting the call from families of volunteers within the county, outside of the city limits.

THE CHICAGO UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Enough has already been demonstrated and acknowledged in official quarters, to declare that the disbursements and contracts of the Union Defence Committee of this city will compare favorably with any outlay that has elsewhere been made since the war opened. The committee from Congress, who will have a heavy budget to report at Washington next month, found their labors lightened here, in what one of their own number pronounced "one of the few green spots they have found," for not elsewhere have contracts for outfit and subsistence been more happily made or more faithfully filled. The Committee will receive just this official endorsement in time, we are assured.

MOVEMENTS OF PRICE.

As part of the machinery to delay and draw off troops from the expedition down the Mississippi, Gen. Price again appears in Missouri, and at latest reports was at Osceola, one hundred and twenty-three miles in a southwesterly direction from Jefferson City. If there are in that part of Missouri Union men, now will be their time to aid the cause of the Government. Price will be defeated in one part of his errand, probably in all. The first movement of the expedition will cause a hasty recall of his troops to the quarter more immediately menaced by our forces. It will be a flank movement which he will take especial good care shall not cut him off from the section whence his army is drawn.

CAMERON AND CHASE.

Special dispatches from Washington foreshadow the contents of the forthcoming reports of the Secretaries of War and the Treasury. The country is assured that the head of the War Department, Secretary Cameron, will distinctly avow the policy of placing arms in the hands of all men willing to use them for the salvation of the Union, and that loyal slaves of rebels should have the right to strike for the Republic. The slaveholders are aiming their daggers at the vitals of the nation. Let all friends of the Republic, black as well as white, help to ward off the deadly blow and cleave the assassin down! This is the position said to be taken by the Secretary of War. It is solid ground; it is common sense; it will receive the hearty sanction of every earnest patriot; of every man who loves the Union better than slavery. Secretary Cameron looks at the question from a military standpoint, while Secretary Chase looks at it from a financial point of view. As the army advances into the rebel country, vast multitudes of slaves will inevitably become separated from their masters. As at Beaufort, rebel claimants will run away, leaving the slaves behind. The Secretary of War proposes to employ such of them as are fit and willing to fight and work, to handle the musket and spade. But the mass of the slave population are not suitable for soldiers or camp laborers. They are women and children, and old men. Besides, all the able-bodied slaves cannot be spared for military purposes. Secretary Chase suggests a very simple and efficient way of disposing of these people. He proposes that all the blacks not employed in the army be hired to work on the plantations of the rebels, and paid fair wages, for raising cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for Uncle Sam—the profits that accrue, go into the National treasury, and help to defray the expenses of the war, and pay interest on the war debt.

This plan of the long-headed Secretary answers the oft repeated question, What shall be done with the slaves after they are liberated? Secretary Chase says: Set them at work just where they are; pay them proper wages; treat them as human beings.

This is certainly a wiser disposition of the slaves than to let them roam in the rear of our armies to depend on pillage for sustenance; and wiser than to convert the Government into a slave-holding corporation, and attempt to reduce them each into bondage, either as the property of the Government or their rebel claimants.

The manumitted slaves will gladly work the plantations on which they have been born and raised, "on shares," or for pay, and they would labor far more industriously, faithfully and contentedly than they ever wrought, when stimulated by the lash of an overseer and placed on a level with